

FORTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE SOCIETY:

JANUARY 19, 1858.

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FORTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

JANUARY 19, 1858.

Notice of the deceased.

Every Annual Meeting of this Society, must be expected to bring with it, reasons for sadness, as well as for gratitude and encouragement.

Death, since the last Anniversary, has come near to this Society, and from its office removed the Recording Secretary, Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, and Noah Fletcher, Esq., occupied for several years as accountant. Mr. Fletcher evinced a warm attachment to the Society, and his able and faithful services were highly valued; and his decease deeply lamented.

To the character and labors of the Recording Secretary, we cannot attempt to do justice in this Report. His thorough medical education, distinguished benevolence, remarkable self-control, and universal moral worth, led to his appointment in September, 1843, to the office of Colonial Physician, by the the Society, and nearly at the same time, to that of United States Agent for Recaptured Africans, on the African coast, by our Government. On the 25th of September of that year, he sailed from this country, and arrived in Liberia on the 16th of November. For more than two years and four months, he discharged all his medical and other duties with signal success. In December, 1845, he received at Monrovia, from the slave ship Pons, seven hundred and fifty-six slaves, (delivered at that port, under authority of Commander Bell, of the United States Ship Yorktown, by whom she was captured,) attended such as were sick, and made the best arrangements in his power for their benefit. He so carefully instructed two young men in their medical studies, as to leave them prepared to engage in medical practice. In consequence of impaired health, he left Liberia, April 2, 1856, and arrived at New York on the 11th of May. Leaving his home again on the 3d of December,

Resolutions of 1856.

1847, he arrived at Monróvia the 6th January, 1848; from which time, until the close of May, 1849, his exertions were unremitted, not only in his professional duties, but in all his relations to the great interests of education, missions, morals, and religion. On the 4th of May, 1850, he was appointed an assistant in the office of the Society; and two years ago, elected its Recording Secretary. In manners, gentle and amiable; in disposition, uniformly quiet, placid, and cheerful; exemplary in all the social relations; singularly modest, yet, in purpose, firm, ready to every good work, devoted to the cause of Africa, and still more to the holy interests of Christianity, though his sun went down at noon, few accomplish as much who reach the evening of life. His decline was very gradual; he saw, without fear, the approach of death, and his last hour was full of hope and peace.

Four of the Vice Presidents of this Society—the Hon. Louis M'Lean, of Delaware; Wm. Maxwell, Esq., of Virginia; the Rev. Wm. Winans, D. D., of Mississippi, and Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Baltimore, have also, since our last general meeting, slept in death. For many years, has this Society derived strength from the support of all these distinguished men; while some have found it in their power publicly and eloquently to enforce its claims, and aid its resources.

The name, also, of the venerable G. W. Park Custis, the last member of the family of WASHINGTON, (upon whom the tomb has just closed,) should be recorded as that of one of the most early, constant, and eloquent friends of this Society.

It will be remembered, that at an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors in March, 1856, it was—

“Resolved, That the Executive Committee, with whom it must rest to settle the details, and from time to time select the particular objects, ever keeping in view the great object of emigration and improvements in Liberia, as worthy of earnest and liberal support, are specially recommended to pay careful attention to the health and comfort of emigrants on their way out, and after reaching Liberia, and that all practicable plans for comfortable residences for the emigrants during the six months after their arrival, and the opening of roads and improvements, and settlement of the interior, deserve their immediate consideration.”

At the same meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

“Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed at the earliest practicable period, to build comfortable receptacles at, at least, two points in Liberia; and that, for this object, a special appeal be made for \$10,000.

“Resolved, That the Executive Committee also be instructed to take such measures as in their judgment shall be most expedient, to test the climate in the interior, by planting a settlement at some suitable point beyond the supposed influence of malaría.”

Special Agency of Mr. Seys.

The last Report of the Society stated the measures in progress, by order of the Executive Committee, for carrying into effect these resolutions; that the Rev. John Seys, Special Agent, had sailed in the *Elvira Owen*, in charge of the frames of two large Receptacles, and three hundred and twenty-one emigrants; that he arrived at Monrovia on the 18th of July; and that, by his great skill and energy, the two Receptacles had been erected, and the large company landed with him, comfortably established in their new homes; that on the 9th of November, he was prepared to explore the highlands interior to the east of Monrovia, and in a fortnight thereafter, to visit the country purchased by the New Jersey Society, interior from Bassa, and having, with the sanction of the Government of Liberia, fixed upon a site, make arrangement for the reception of such a company of emigrants as might voluntarily test upon it, in their own persons, the character of the climate, and if proved healthy, found thereon a permanent settlement. On the 3d of December, by the strenuous efforts of Mr. Seys, these explorations were completed, and he stated on the 3d of December in a full report of his proceedings, the reasons that had led him to select Mount Fawblee, in the Queah country, distant fifty-one miles from Monrovia, and thirty due east from Millsburg, as the site for the interior settlement. The chiefs of the country had become attached to Mr. Seys during his labors among them as a missionary, fifteen years ago, and gladly welcomed his return, and co-operated in his enterprise. Assisted by twenty-four men, sent by the principal chief, Zoda Quee, to meet him at Robertsville, as soon as his wishes were made known, he, with his accompanying laborers and mechanics, their luggage and supplies, were speedily conveyed to their mountain home. The whole company arrived on Wednesday, the 10th of December, and proceeded in their labor with utmost vigor. The cession of a fine tract of country, of twenty miles square, (the center, a remarkable tree, on the very top of the mount,) was granted by an assembly of the headmen to the American Colonization Society, subject to the Government and laws of Liberia. Zoda Quee placed himself at the head of twenty of his men, and opened a wide road from the base to the summit of the mountain. He also assisted to clear the site for the settlement; the building of the first house was commenced on the 22d of December, 1856, and on the 6th of January, 1857, Mr. Seys wrote: "I expect to be quite ready for the comfortable accommodation of our pioneers, by the M. C. Stevens. I am now writing to you in our Receptacle, on this magnificent elevation, and though the house is not yet done, yet a few days more will complete it."

Interior Settlement.

Providentially, Dr. James Hall, a Director of this Society, (of whose great services to the cause, it is unnecessary here to speak,) resolved to visit Liberia, the scene of his former labors, in the noble ship, the gift of a citizen of Maryland, and which was constructed under his own eye, on her first voyage, and kindly consented to watch over the health and comfort of her two hundred and seventeen emigrants on the passage, and to select from among them, a number willing, and in his judgment best suited, to become pioneers in the interior experiment.

On the 27th of January, Dr. Hall and Mr. Seys met at Monrovia, the former prepared to deliver, and the latter to receive the twenty-two emigrants destined to the interior. The 29th was fixed upon for their departure. All was made ready at an early hour in the morning to hasten them on their way, and the precaution taken by the use of quinine, to fortify them against the influence of malaria, to which they might be exposed during the single night they must pass on their journey. This night they rested twenty-five miles from Monrovia, near the St. Paul's river, and the next day arrived at the place of their destination, on Mount Fawblee. "It was," says Dr. Hall, "no small matter for a handful of liberated plantation slaves, already transported thousands of miles from their American homes, to land on a new continent, and then leave the feeble civilization skirting its borders, and penetrate into the almost untracked wilderness, among hordes of naked barbarians; there voluntarily to imprison themselves for one year, mainly to test a principle by experiment, however important it might be to the world, their country, or themselves. This, too, be it remembered, was a voluntary act, no force, compulsion, or bribery. Merely a true statement of the object of the undertaking, and a promise of fair treatment, and the usual allowance to emigrants, which they had a right to claim, land them where we would. We shall ever remember with respect and kind feelings the leaders of this expedition, Douglass and Barret with their wives and children, old Abel Garner, a true patriot and patriarch, and the young volunteers, their former fellow-servants."

By the articles of agreement between this Society and the Republic of Liberia, adopted on the 20th of July, 1848, "new settlements are to be founded by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and this Society."

In placing a few unacclimated emigrants on the high land of the interior, it was intended to ascertain whether their health would be better preserved there than upon the coast, and if such should be found the fact, then, on the conditions specified

Act of the Liberian Legislature.

in the articles of agreement, to found permanently an interior settlement. Unfortunately, the Government of Liberia, sensible from its own recent experience of the dangers and evils of war, and oppressed by debt, which war had brought upon it, felt compelled to decline assuming pecuniary responsibilities in a new enterprise; and by the passage of an act on the 24th of January, 1857, entitled "an act providing for the establishment of new settlements," (in which, while assent is given to the founding of interior settlements in any of the counties of the Republic, under the direction of its President, by this Society,) imposed the principal duty of providing the means, and of defraying the entire expense, which the authorities of Liberia might deem necessary to incur for their defence, on the Society. This act was in no small degree embarrassing to the operations of the special agent, and caused much expense to the Society. As soon as it was received, its provisions were carefully examined by the Executive Committee, and their views in regard to them fully expressed in a series of resolutions, adopted unanimously, on the 2d of May, and transmitted by their order, both to President Benson, and the Rev. Mr. Seys, Special Agent of the Society. These resolutions directed the discontinuance of the settlement at Careysburgh, (the name given by the Legislature in honor of Lot Carey, to the chosen site on Mount Pawblee,) unless arrangements could be made to secure its continued existence under the law of Liberia, by a volunteer company of settlers, who would look to the advantages of the settlement for their compensation, or the Government would absolve the Society from all obligations for its defence. President Benson in his reply, August 21, 1857, to the letter of the Corresponding Secretary, that enclosed the resolutions of the Executive Committee, clearly considers the placing a few emigrants on the interior site selected by Mr. Seys, as the founding by the Society of an interior settlement, with the *consent*, but without any express *sanction*, of the Liberian Government, and to such settlements only, founded exclusively by the judgment of this Society, and not in conformity to the articles of agreement of July, 1828, the act of the Liberian Legislature to apply. He observes:

"According to my understanding of the act it is not to apply, in the obligations it imposes on the American Colonization Society, to all interior settlements that may be formed in Liberia in the future, but simply to such as may be formed in the future by the Society under similar circumstances; that is, at a time when, from various difficulties and expenditures, this government feels pecuniarily unable to prosecute such an enterprise, and whenever the Society in the prosecution of such an enterprise may wish to exercise the prerogative

before mentioned. I think I am justified in this interpretation of the meaning of the act, as well by my knowledge of what were the views of the legislature, as by the preamble and first section of the act itself. It would be a very humiliating idea, in case this government expected never to be able to form an interior settlement at its own expense, either in whole or in part. I hold that it is our duty to take the lead in such matters, whenever we are conscious that our finances justify it, as was exemplified in 1855 and 1856, by an expenditure of over \$12,000 by this government, for the formation and defence of the settlement of Robertsport.

"With these explanations, I doubt not that the Executive Committee will view with due charity, the motive and necessity which prompted the passage of the act; and will no longer, if ever they did, entertain the opinion that the legislature were disposed to practice an imposition on the Society. I hope Liberia will never be so unmindful and ungrateful as to forget the innumerable obligations we are under to the Society, for founding and for a long time fostering these settlements. We do gratefully bear in mind that the object of your continued efforts is for the promotion of the welfare of our race and country; and as such, duty, reason, and gratitude dictate to us that we should cordially co-operate with you, and render every reasonable facility in our power."

But, though obliged to refuse assent to the act of the Liberian Legislature, providing for the establishment of interior settlements, the Committee had cherished the expectation from many considerations, that no failure would be allowed to occur in their most important experiment, nor has this expectation been disappointed.

With unremitted and extraordinary prudence, zeal, and energy, Mr. Seys continued to prosecute his work. In his letter of the third of April, he referred to the act of the legislature, then unknown to the Committee, and for the unlooked for and heavy expense it had brought on the Society, found some compensation in the protection and security it afforded. "The impregnable block house," he observes, "which is nearly completed, of logs twelve and fourteen inches thick, as an armory and place of rendezvous, in case of an invasion, together with the military display kept up every Saturday afternoon, will, in my humble judgment, forever deter these weak and timid Queahs from either making war against us, or employing more warlike tribes to do so. Careysburgh will be in a few weeks the best fortified place in Liberia, except Monrovia. I need not add how much this sense of protection and security, added to the salubrity of the place, will induce emigration to it."

When, at a late period, the resolutions of the Executive Committee came to him, he found the object, at which, in conformity with his instructions, he had uniformly aimed, to establish,

Interior Settlement successful.

(should the experiment for health succeed,) a permanent settlement accomplished. "We are now," he wrote, July 17, "within seventeen days of the close of the first six months of the first band of pioneers. They are all alive and well. Except Mr. Garner, the preacher, all have moved out of the old Receptacle, and are completely settled in their own snug log houses—gardens in cultivation—crops progressing, some having even eaten of their own vegetables. Can I, ought I, to remove these people? would they go, and where? The almost wonderful salubrity of these mountains, induced others to seek a home here. They applied to me, they persuaded, urged, and entreated, to be allowed at their own expense to come and join their friends, their children, their old fellow servants. How could I refuse? Thirty-five have thus fled to our healthy clime."

The health, numbers, and entire success of the settlement forbade the possibility of its immediate discontinuance, there being on the 17th of July, within its limits, forty-six immigrants and thirty-seven old settlers, in all a population of ninety-three, not including some twenty natives, variously employed. But sundry laborers were discharged, and expenses greatly reduced. The carpenter and a few assistants were retained to complete the Receptacles, to which he trusted, should existing difficulties be adjusted, emigrants might be sent by the November expedition. Mr. Seys left Monrovia, on the 23d of August, in the Mary Caroline Stevens, and arrived at Baltimore on the 3d of November. In the report since made by him to the Executive Committee, this beautiful and promising settlement of Careysburgh, is described as at an elevation of five hundred feet above the ocean level, as surrounded by forests with more than thirty different kinds of excellent timber; the soil fertile, and suited to the culture of all tropical productions, as also containing great quantities of very rich iron ore; the water clear, sweet, and gushing in such streams from the mountain as to supply a power for mills and manufactories; the native population peaceable and friendly, favorably impressed by the advantages of the settlement, and disposed to labor for moderate compensation. "Of the original twenty-two pioneers, (he observes,) men, women, and children, who arrived on the mount January 30, all were alive and well on the 11th of September, the date of my last advices. Of the thirty-four or five who had suffered much from the fever on the lower lands along the St. Paul's, and who took refuge in our mountain settlement, all whom I left there have recovered, save one young woman who had died of pleurisy."

We have made this statement the more full, in justice to the

special agent, and to the great work which, by the favor of Heaven, he was permitted to accomplish. It is very agreeable to record the merits of the arduous labors of the one, and the vast importance of the other.

The dangers to health, in the sea-coast settlements of Africa, have checked the emigration of our free people of color, more than all other causes. But let the fact be established that the interior, easily accessible and not remote, is healthy, they will look to that great inheritance of their race, and without need of further argument or persuasion, hasten to partake of its inestimable benefits. "Tell your New York friends, then, (says the Rev. Mr. Seys, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Pinney,) tell it over the land—publish it from Dan to Beersheba—let all Missionary Societies know, that men and women, of any complexion, may come, may bring their children, and in thirty hours from the time they leave the side of the ship—spending the intervening night comfortably on the way—may arrive at Careysburgh, and find a pleasant, safe and healthful spot, where other things being equal, they may gradually become enured to the climate of Africa, and from hence, diverge and go to other fields of labor, and spread the blessings of civilization and Christianity over this much injured land and people."

The opening of a road from the St. Paul's to Careysburgh is urged by the special agent as important, if not essential to the prosperity of this new settlement, and a small appropriation of \$500 has been made by the Executive Committee, which it is hoped, should the Liberian Government grant reasonable aid, may accomplish the object. All the interests of this settlement, and what, if any measures should be adopted, in connection with the authorities of Liberia, for the establishment of other interior settlements, will doubtless receive the consideration of the Board of Directors.

The departure of the M. C. Stevens on her first voyage, with two hundred and seventeen emigrants, was mentioned in our last Report. Of her company, ninety-three were landed at Robertsport, (Cape Mount,) and the remainder, with the exception of the twenty-two volunteers, who accompanied Mr. Seys to the interior, at Monrovia. She completed a rough passage in forty-two days, arriving at Cape Mount on the 22d, and at Monrovia on the 25th of January. In her form and proportions, accommodations, and multiplied conveniences, in her strength and sailing qualities, there is no deficiency, and she has proved herself, in all respects, admirably adapted, as an emigrant ship, to the uses and purposes of the Society. Dr. Hall concludes his minute and exact description of her movements in a stormy sea, with the remark, "It

Emigrants, first voyage.

was not a little gratifying to ascertain at last, that in all points, the Mary Caroline Stevens fully answers, yea, exceeds the expectations of all interested in her, and therefore, on this head, we will say no more."

The Stevens left Baltimore again on the 21st, and Norfolk on the 28th of May, with two hundred and seven emigrants, and anchored at Grand Cape Mount on the 3d of July, making the remarkably quick passage of thirty-one days. Of her company, one hundred and twenty-six were landed at Cape Mount, sixty-seven at Monrovia, and the remaining fifteen proceeded to Cape Palmas. A number of these emigrants were expected to find their homes at Sinou, but failed to resist the temptation to conclude the voyage at Cape Mount and Monrovia. On her return, the Stevens was forty-two days, having left Monrovia, August 22, and arrived at Baltimore the 3d of October. Of the total number of emigrants, four hundred and twenty-four, by the Stevens, on her first two voyages, the following tables show the number born free, that of slaves emancipated, and by whom, and the States from which both classes came:

FIRST VOYAGE.

| State. | Born free. | Slave. | By whom Emancipated. |
|---------------------|------------|--------|---|
| Massachusetts..... | 6.. | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 1.. | | |
| Maryland..... | 1.. | | |
| Virginia..... | | 11.. | Emancipated by will of T. Shearman, of Fauquier County. |
| Do..... | | 68.. | Emancipated by will of James H. Terrell, of Albemarle County. |
| Do..... | | 6.. | Purchased by the executors of J. H. Terrell. |
| Do..... | | 5.. | Given by their owners. |
| Do..... | | 4.. | Purchased their freedom. |
| Do..... | | 8.. | Emancipated by persons in Kentucky. |
| Do..... | | 1.. | Emancipated by S. R. Houston, of Union, Va. |
| North Carolina..... | | 12.. | Emancipated by will of Mrs. M. L. Gordon, of Hertford. |
| Do..... | | 1.. | Emanc'd by Miss Charity Jones, of Bladen Co. |
| Georgia..... | | 1.. | Do. by Mrs. M. A. Williams, Savannah. |
| Do..... | | 1.. | Do. by will of J. B. Tatts, of Savannah. |
| Do..... | | 54.. | Do. by Richard Hoff, of Egbert County. |
| Alabama..... | | 2.. | Purchased their freedom. |
| Do..... | | 1.. | Do. do. |
| Mississippi..... | | 1.. | Emancipated by C. C. West, of Woodville. |
| Kentucky..... | | 19.. | Do. by Harvey Berry, of Bath Co. |
| Tennessee..... | | 4.. | Do. by will of Elizabeth Vanderson, of McMinnville. |
| Do..... | | 2.. | Emancipated by John Gipson, of Sparta. |
| Do..... | | 7.. | Do. by Peter and Nancy Buram, of White County. |
| California..... | | 1.. | |
| Total..... | 9.. | 208.. | |

Second and third voyages.

SECOND VOYAGE.

| State. | Born free. | Slave. | By whom Emancipated. |
|----------------------|------------|--------|------------------------------|
| Rhode Island | 6 | | |
| Virginia | 6 | | John H. Bumgarner. |
| Do. | 2 | | B. C. Coghill. |
| Do. | 1 | | By will of Judith King. |
| Do. | 1 | | Gen. J. H. Cocke. |
| North Carolina | 17 | | |
| Do. | 1 | | By will of Mrs. Nancy Gould. |
| Do. | 106 | | By will of Gen. McKay. |
| Do. | 1 | | |
| Do. | 15 | | By will of Mrs. Mary Sharp. |
| Tennessee. | 6 | | |
| Do. | 1 | | Purchased himself. |
| Do. | 1 | | |
| Alabama | 1 | | By Mrs. A. Brackett. |
| Kentucky..... | 34 | | By Wm. Thompson. |
| Do. | 8 | | By will of H. Belt. |
| Total..... | 31 | 176 | |

This fine ship took her third departure from Baltimore on the 2d, and Norfolk the 12th of November, with one hundred and sixty-three emigrants, of whom twenty-three were born free, and one hundred and forty liberated slaves. We present in a tabular view, the names of the States from which these persons came, the number of the free born, and of those who have received, and from whom, the gift of freedom.

THIRD VOYAGE.

| State. | Born free. | Slave. | By whom Emancipated. |
|-------------------|------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| Rhode Island..... | 3 | | |
| Maryland..... | 30 | | Mrs. Anne E. Rikken. |
| Do. | 3 | | Rev. Mr. Goodwin. |
| Virginia..... | 5 | | By will of Mr. Noel. |
| Kentucky | 9 | | Thomas Coleman. |
| Do. | 1 | | Mr. Hornsby. |
| Do. | 1 | | Sarah Inskip. |
| Do. | 1 | | Collected money for his freedom. |
| Do. | 1 | | By heirs of Samuel Finley. |
| Virginia..... | 20 | | |
| Do. | 2 | | By will of H. W. Sharp. |
| Do. | 1 | | By F. Bransford. |
| Do. | 1 | | Bought by her husband. |
| Do. | 3 | | Bought by their father. |
| Do. | 1 | | By S. Miller, Esq. |
| Do. | 1 | | By Gen. Cocke. |
| Do. | 66 | | By will of John Watson. |
| Do. | 13 | | By Mrs. Melinda Craig. |
| Do. | 1 | | |
| Total..... | 23 | 140 | |

The emigrants by the first two voyages are generally satisfied with the country, and have passed with little suffering and

Grand Cape Mount.

danger through their acclimation, are cultivating successfully their farms, and highly appreciate the advantages of education for their children. A large family from Georgia, by a previous expedition, of very light complexion, and habits not the most favorable to health, landed at Cape Mount, were much reduced in number, by death, and the reports of one who returned were widely circulated in that and the adjoining States, to the serious injury of Liberia and the Society; yet the experience of another large family by the same ship, and at the same place, proved in most favorable contrast to that just related in regard to health, as well as other particulars.

A few fatal cases of fever occurred among the newly arrived on the *St. Paul's*, in others it was slight, while a number suffering from its attacks removed to the fine mountain air of Careysburgh, and were soon well.

The very elevated and commanding position of Grand Cape Mount, rising over a thousand feet above the sea, its near vicinity to the most intelligent native population on that part of the coast, its history in connexion with the slave trade, and the influence which a Christian community here planted will exert against it; its commercial advantages and superiority for health over several, if not most of the other places on the coast, give to Robertsport, the recently established settlement upon it, much of interest and importance. As a notorious slave mart, Cape Mount was, in the words of Dr. Hall, an adjunct of Gallinas, (still more known for an extensive slave commerce up to 1850, when it was added by purchase to Liberia,) and "a good settlement," (says the same gentleman,) "at Cape Mount will always be a check upon Gallinas, and enable the Republic the more readily to extinguish any attempt at a revival of the slave trade."

It is to be observed, that Cape Mount is an admirable station for missionary schools and labors generally, since the Vey people, in numbers from fifty to one hundred thousand, occupying the whole sea-board district, from Gallinas to Cape Mount, have invented an alphabet, sufficient for all practical purposes, which has been cast in London, and used in printing books, under the direction of the Church Missionary Society, for the benefit of those to whose ingenuity and perseverance they are indebted for so remarkable an achievement. Says the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, "The idea of communicating thoughts in writing, was probably suggested by the use of Arabic among the Mandingoes, and from the practice of white men, who occasionally visit their country for the purposes of trade. But it is very evident that they borrowed none of their

Vey alphabet.

written characters from either of those sources ; nor did they, it is believed, receive any assistance whatever, from any one, in perfecting this wonderful invention." This distinguished missionary adds : "The invention of this new system of writing, undoubtedly forms a marked period in their national history, and we lament that no greater efforts are made to diffuse the blessings of Christian religion through this channel, which has been opened up in so remarkable a manner. At an early period in the history of the colony of Liberia, a school was formed, among this people, by Lot Carey, but was discontinued after his death. The whole tribe have recently been brought under the jurisdiction of Liberia, and it is hoped that by the joint influence of the missionaries and Christian emigrants from this country, they may be brought into the Christian fold, and partake of all the rich blessings of the Gospel."

The Rev. Joseph Tracy, in the first report of the Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia, gives the following history of this invention, which there is reason to think originated in the teachings of a Liberian missionary :—"Near the close of 1848, an officer in the British navy found that some of the Vey tribe of natives, at Cape Mount, had an alphabet of their own, said to be brought from the interior. A missionary was sent from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount, to ascertain the facts. During his exploration of four months, he found the inventor of the alphabet. He is 'a man about forty years of age, of great intelligence, and much religious feeling, who lives about twenty miles in the interior, and when a child had for a few weeks learned the Roman alphabet from an American missionary.' The missionary was doubtless a Liberian, the Rev. John Revy, who taught a school for heathen children at Cape Mount, about the year 1825. He was afterwards well known as a Baptist preacher, and Colonial Secretary at Cape Palmas. About the year 1832, the thought occurred to the inventor, that all the sounds in the language could be easily represented by a syllable alphabet.* This, with some assistance from his neighbors, he completed. Books were written, and schools opened ; but the schools were broken up by war, and have not been resumed. Yet some of the adults in all their towns are able to read. As Cape Mount and the Vey country generally belong to Liberia, it was at first thought best, both at Sierra Leone and in London, that Liberian missionaries should avail themselves of this remarkable opening for the diffusion of the gospel. But after the suppres-

* It is a curious psychological fact, that the train of thought which led to this invention was first suggested by a dream. John Revy's instructions were at work in his mind, even in his sleep.

School.—War at Sinou.

sion of the slave trade at Gallinas, which also is in the Vey country, more than 1,000 liberated Africans were carried thence to Sierra Leone, and three sons of the chiefs were sent to the Grammar School at Freetown for their education. These events have induced the Committee of the Church Missionary Society to institute inquiries concerning the expediency of establishing a mission at Gallinas."

In the Receptacle at Robertsport, the school established by order of the Committee, and intended to be permanent, has been in operation during the year, under the care of Mr. T. M. Chester, to the great benefit of the occupants, both adults and children. Several Christian missionaries have also chosen Cape Mount, as the point from which Christian light may be widely diffused among a numerous population prepared and disposed to receive it.

Much valuable information has been derived from Dr. Hall and the Special Agent of the Society, Mr. Seys, so recently from Liberia, showing grounds for encouragement in what has been attained, and conclusive reasons why, in the future, much more should be done. The increasing commerce of Liberia has doubtless led many of her citizens to occupy themselves with trade, who might more usefully and profitably have been engaged in agriculture. The necessities of emigrants, not always sharing largely, either in economy or foresight, (so essential in a new country to those dependent upon their own energies,) when, at the end of six months, thrown upon their own resources, are in many cases urgent, and they prefer to supply their immediate wants most certainly, and with the least labor, rather than earnestly and perseveringly to cultivate the soil, and thus plant the seeds, and ensure the growth of a lasting prosperity. The farms along the banks of the St. Paul's and the St. John's, and in other rural districts of Liberia, show no small amount of labor, and in many places are seen evidences of industry and improvement. But the occupations and disturbances of war, extending their evil effects to the citizens of the republic, as well as to the native tribes, produced great scarcity of provisions in the early part of the year, and taught a lesson not to be forgotten, that in their present condition, means of subsistence, at least, should be drawn from their own soil.

The war at Sinou was severe in its effects upon the people of that county, destructive to several villages, and to many lives, arresting for a time agricultural and all other improvements. Its termination was reported last year, but its sad consequences have been felt in this. Great virtues often thrive in adversity, and the people of Sinou have endured affliction with fortitude, and though bruised, are not broken by misfortune.

The restoration of peace to Cape Palmas, and the annexation of that community as a county to the Republic, are among the most important events of the year.

It was ordered by a good Providence, that Dr. Hall should arrive at Monrovia in charge of the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, during the alarm consequent upon the breaking out of hostilities at Cape Palmas, in time to meet the appeal of the people of that State, for aid, to the authorities and people of Liberia. Deeply interested in the fortunes of that Republic, and especially in the young State at Palmas, which, under the auspices of Maryland, he had mainly contributed to found, and which bore her name, Dr. Hall generously advanced a loan to the Liberian Government, adequate to the relief of its necessities, and consented to convey on board of the *Stevens*, General Roberts as Commissioner, and a well armed volunteer force of one hundred and fifteen men, to relieve their neighbors and friends from peril, and expel invasion from their soil. The timely arrival of these men at Cape Palmas, the sagacious and conciliatory measures pursued by the commissioner, and many other concurring causes led to the immediate establishment of a treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes, which we trust will be permanent. During the progress of these negotiations for peace, the general assembly and people of that State adopted all preliminary measures, to secure the annexation of their territory, as the county of Maryland, to the Republic of Liberia. This proposition, coming as it did, with the unanimous sanction of the people of Palmas, was submitted with all the official documents by President Benson, on the 6th of April, to the Legislature of Liberia. The result was annexation on the terms proposed, and the early subsequent visit of the President to that settlement satisfactorily settled every subject connected with the transaction, and he had the pleasure "to ascertain, that general satisfaction and contentment prevail in that county." The consummation of this act adds largely to the Liberian territory, so that this constitutional Republic now extends its jurisdiction, humanity, and Christian influence, over about five hundred and twenty miles of the sea-coast, and many populous African tribes or nations.

The last annual message of President Benson, mentions the decease of several prominent citizens of the Republic, and the loss on the 22d of May, by the upsetting of his boat in the *St. Paul's*, of J. M. Richardson, so full of energy and enterprise, and who, by the cultivation of the sugar cane, and other agricultural labors, supplied a bright example, and promised large benefits to the Republic. At the time of his death, he was an-

Receipts.—Agencies.

ticipating the arrival of a sugar mill valued at \$5,000, which he had been assisted to obtain through the kindness of the New York Society, and especially of H. M. Scheffelin, Esq., who advanced \$3,000, and whose earnest endeavors and great liberality in promoting the agricultural interests of Liberia were gratefully noticed at the last meeting of the Directors.

The receipts into the Treasury of Liberia in 1856, were \$42,644 44, and while the purchase of a Presidential Mansion, the expenditures at Cape Mount, and the late wars, have caused disbursements somewhat beyond this amount, it is very gratifying to know that the revenue of the last fiscal year had advanced twenty-five per cent. beyond that of the preceding year, indicating even in times of difficulty, an encouraging increase of commerce, and the favor of Divine Providence.

The Rev. John Orcutt, Traveling Secretary of the Society, has been principally occupied during the year in New England, and with his usual vigor and success. His discourses have enlightened and impressed the public mind, and considering the perplexed state of financial affairs, he has obtained liberal contributions. Recently, by request of the Committee, he visited Indiana, and found the gentlemen to whom the funds appropriated by the Legislature of that State, to colonization, are entrusted, ready to co-operate with the Society, and to recommend it to the regards of their fellow-citizens throughout the State.

The Agencies of the Society have been less productive than in some previous years, yet the zeal of several gentlemen who are dedicating themselves to the cause, is unabated, and with more prosperous times, they look for greater success.

In Illinois, the Rev. James B. Finley was engaged in the service of the Society for several months, with decided benefit to the cause. For a season, the prospect of an appropriation by the State Legislature appeared fair.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago, accepted an appointment for the northern part of Illinois, but by last advices, he finds the extreme financial depression an insuperable obstacle in the way of the efficiency of his agency.

In Vermont and New Hampshire, the labors of Capt. George Barker have been attended with an encouraging measure of success.

Rev. B. O. Plimpton and John C. Stockton, Esq., have obtained valuable contributions in the northern counties of Ohio.

In Delaware and the District of Columbia, the Rev. Dr. Danforth has advocated the cause with earnestness and ability on many occasions.

The Rev. E. G. Nicholson has accepted an agency for a large portion of Ohio, and thus far is encouraged to expect a liberal measure of favor to the enterprise. The great and wealthy cities of Ohio can hardly fail to respond to his appeals.

In Tennessee, the Rev. L. D. Baldwin has recently entered upon his duties as agent, but we are not very fully informed of his prospects. It is a field of much interest, and friendly sentiments have long existed there towards this Society. We recommend these gentlemen to the Christian public, and hope they will be permitted to report, during the present year, generous contributions.

Girard Ralston, Esq., a citizen of the United States resident in London, an early and constant friend, and a Vice-President of this Society, has been appointed Consul-General of Liberia, and has lost no opportunity of bringing the interests of that Republic to the attention of the Governments of Great Britain, France, and other European Powers; while, by the appointment of Vice-Consuls in the principal sea-ports of England, he has sought to make known and encourage her commerce.

The English Government has, during the year, consented to repair at its expense, the armed vessel, which was some years ago her Majesty's gift to Liberia; while the Emperor of France has directed a similar vessel of war to be placed at the disposal of Mr. Ralston for transmission to that country.

In June last, the Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, received a letter from the Rev. Henry B. Hooker, who had returned from a visit during the previous winter from Barbadoes, setting forth the fact, that while emancipation had proved to the colored people of that Island, a great benefit, especially in regard to education, yet that they were restricted to an inferior social position, and the landed property of the Island, being almost exclusively in the hands of the whites, they were mostly poor, and amid the embarrassment encompassing them, inquired if they could not find a home in Africa, their father-land. "They understand," says Mr. Hooker, "something of the principles and operations of the American Colonization Society. Indeed they once made an appeal to President Roberts, of Liberia, for counsel.

"It should also be said, the Island of Barbadoes is greatly over-populated, rendering wages very low, and keeping the mass of the colored people poor.

"With such pecuniary aid as would transfer them to Africa, great numbers would joyfully embrace the privilege. Among

L. Seymour.

this people are persons acquainted with the various trades and mechanic arts, and especially are many conversant with the manufacture of sugar, which seems destined to be an important product of Western Africa."

When the time shall arrive for the easy, rapid, and frequent intercourse of steamers between this country and Liberia, we presume that many of these people will emigrate thither at their own expense.

The Rev. George L. Seymour, who resided for several years at Grand Bassa, inspired with great missionary zeal, has advanced with two or three associates into the Pessa country, one hundred miles northeast of his former home. He describes the country as elevated, fertile, and healthy; camwood forests in its vicinity; the people kind and hospitable, with some rude arts, spinning and weaving their own cotton cloths, anxious to receive instruction, and ready to welcome emigrants, grant them lands, and assist in their settlement. He has communicated a formal petition from three chiefs to the Society, that it would commence the work of colonization within their district, and earnestly seconds their request. He believes cattle can be obtained in any desired number from the prairie lands a little beyond him, that a good wagon road can be made from the coast to his mission station for three thousand dollars, and that, with this facility, the camwood trade might be secured with large profits. His just and earnest appeal to Missionary Societies, and his colored brethren qualified for missionary labor, to come to his help in the interior, and to press onward with the lights of civilization and of Divine Truth to the vast unexplored regions, and populous nations near the sources of the Niger, should not, and we hope will not, be disregarded.

The importance of a union of Sierra Leone to Liberia under the Republican Constitution of the latter, is urged with much force in his work on Western Africa by the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, and the same idea is put forth, and highly recommended in an English Review. That these two Christian communities having in most respects a common object, will ultimately be united with mutual advantage, we cannot doubt. But it would not be wise to hasten it, as it must arise out of more intimate intercourse between those two communities, and a deep conviction of the benefits to themselves and to Africa, of such a consummation.

Since Africa, so long shut up in darkness, is becoming open to the knowledge, and accessible to the commerce and Christian enterprise of civilized nations; since on all her coasts, and among her interior and even central population, exists the de-

Receipts from the several States.

sire to exchange her raw materials for the productions and manufactures of other parts of the world ; since she has ears to hear, and hearts to appreciate instruction ; since with outstretched hands, she invites the return of her long absent children ; and to her villages and cities, faithful missionaries to turn her eyes and thoughts to the Saviour of men, and his righteous and everlasting kingdom : this Society should early and largely extend its operations, and be sustained universally with greater energy, and greater means of action.

From the accurately prepared statement of the Financial Secretary, the pecuniary condition of the Society appears more prosperous than at any former period. The receipts during the year amount to \$97,384 84, nearly one-half of this, the gift of one man, David Hunt, Esq., who made to the Society the princely donation of \$45,000, having the previous year remitted \$5,000. Such liberality needs no commendation. From legacies have been received \$12,627 35. The income from our ship has been \$8,304 46. We have received directly from individuals, from the several agencies and contributions of State Societies, less than in some former years, which is owing mainly, we may presume, to the great pecuniary embarrassment of the country. The debts due from the Society at the beginning of the year, have been paid off, and we have invested one-half of the Graham legacy, of \$5,000, for educational purposes, and temporarily \$20,000 of Mr. Hunt's donation, which is now bringing an income, and is in a position where we can command it, in a case of emergency. The following table will show the amount received by the Society, from the several States, individually:

Receipts from the different States to 1st January, 1858.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Alabama..... | 301 50 | North Carolina..... | 2,525 80 |
| Connecticut..... | 3,618 20 | Ohio..... | 2,414 97 |
| Delaware..... | 36 00 | Pennsylvania..... | 193 48 |
| Florida..... | 1 00 | Rhode Island..... | 807 50 |
| Georgia..... | 87 00 | South Carolina..... | 22 20 |
| Iowa..... | 3 00 | Tennessee..... | 559 00 |
| Illinois..... | 430 00 | Texas..... | 3 00 |
| Indiana..... | 58 00 | Vermont..... | 184 00 |
| Kentucky..... | 2,241 00 | Virginia..... | 5,281 35 |
| Louisiana..... | 12,174 35 | Wisconsin..... | 500 00 |
| Maine..... | 906 33 | District of Columbia..... | 3,700 81 |
| Maryland..... | 1,064 00 | Nebraska..... | 5 00 |
| Massachusetts..... | 857 00 | Liberia..... | 1 00 |
| Michigan..... | 2 00 | Choctaw Nation..... | 57 50 |
| Mississippi..... | 46,692 00 | Mary C. Stevens..... | 8,304 46 |
| Missouri..... | 90 00 | Miscellaneous..... | 1,153 51 |
| New Hampshire..... | 536 29 | | |
| New Jersey..... | 508 00 | | |
| New York..... | 2,066 49 | | |
| | | Total, | \$97,384 84 |

The several State Societies, owing to the financial difficulties, so depressing to all business, and severely felt by our benevolent institutions, have received smaller contributions than could have been desired. But the attachment to the cause in the States where such Societies exist, has suffered, we trust, no serious abatement. The report in the early part of the year of famine in Liberia, and some other unfavorable rumors no doubt operated discouragingly, and found persons ready to exaggerate the facts, and increase the natural effects of them.

It is to be hoped that our friends of these Societies, to whose energy and co-operation we have been so largely indebted, will suffer nothing to arrest their onward movements in this vast scheme of benevolence. How far it may be expedient to bring the enterprise with renewed zeal to the consideration of the State Legislatures, and ask their generous contributions, may deserve the consideration of the several State Societies and Board of Directors.

Last year, the attention of Congress was called by the statements of Rev. T. J. Bowen, who, as missionary of the Southern Baptist Board, had resided some years in the kingdom of Yoruba, near the Niger, to the importance of an exploration of that river, and a bill for that object was introduced into the Senate, by the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and passed that body, but unfortunately, from the pressure of other business at that time, was lost in the House. We may look for a measure so important to our commerce, and the civilization of Africa, to receive the sanction of the present Congress.

"It is possible," says Mr. Bowen, "and I feel as if it were probable, that all the advantages of Christian colonization may be brought to bear upon Yoruba before long. There are thousands of converted and partially civilized Yoruba people in Sierra Leone, who are only waiting an opportunity to return home. There are thousands of colored Christians in America, who would do a great and good work for Africa, by emigrating to the same country. The people of Yoruba are beginning to think, and say that theirs is to become a Christian country."

And here we may briefly notice the recent establishment in several of the States of schools for free persons of color, especially designed, and adapted, to qualify them to become the teachers and benefactors of their brethren in Africa; so that many of our future emigrants to Liberia may be prepared fully to appreciate their advantages and duties; to enter there upon any of the ordinary professions, especially to impart

useful knowledge, and preach the Gospel in the interior of Africa.

The resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted at their last annual meeting, expressing their sense of the importance of the continuance by the Government of the exploration of the countries interior from Liberia, under the direction of the Navy Department, by Capt. Lynch, and that the Secretary of the Navy be respectfully requested, if agreeable to him, through the commander of our squadron on that coast, or some special agent, to renew such explorations and direct the examination of various points, the rivers and harbors and people, and to ascertain the resources and advantages of the countries thus visited, was duly communicated to the Hon. Secretary, but we are not informed of the result. A deep interest was expressed by the late lamented Secretary, Mr. Dobbin, and had he been spared, and remained longer in office, it was his purpose to make an exploration of the Niger.

The various and important considerations which go to favor colonization in this region of Africa, are stated so clearly, pertinently and forcibly by Mr. Bowen, that we take occasion to introduce them into this Report. He observes :

"Under these circumstances, I am rejoiced to see that several active friends of colonization are looking toward Yoruba. This kingdom is the key to Sudan, the distance from Lagos to Raba, on the Niger, being scarcely two hundred miles. Hence there is river communication far to the north and northwest, along the Niger, while the Benue or Chadda, which falls in below Raba, runs eastward to the heart of the continent. I believe that no part of Africa presents so wide an extent of inland navigation.

"The Yoruba country (and Central Africa generally) is neither an arid waste, nor a region of malarious swamps. Within forty miles of Lagos we emerge from the forests into an elevated, dry, and airy country, with an undulating surface, productive soil, and abundant streams of pure water. Here there is no visible cause of unhealthiness. The staple productions at present are, maize, yams, and palm oil. But the natives raise various other articles, including cotton, for their own use, and in some districts rice. In Hausa and Bornu, they have wheat. Many other valuable productions, as sugar, coffee, and spices, would soon be introduced by colonization.

"The future commerce of Central Africa will be very great, and most of it will pass through or near Yoruba. If a line of colonial settlements were established in the vacant districts between Lagos and Raba, this traffic would begin to be developed at once. There cannot be less than three millions of persons on the peninsular tract of country between the Niger and the sea, while a commercial town on the Niger would command the traffic of many millions more. These people are not savages. They need the productions of our country, and are able to pay for them. This traffic would enrich the colony.

"The vacant lands which run through the heart of Yoruba to Raba are capable of sustaining at least one hundred thousand colonists, even without commerce.

Slave Trade.

But commerce would inevitably exist, and owing to the character of the country and people, its growth would be so rapid that a railroad would be required to compete with the navigation of the Niger. Happily a railroad from Lagos to Raba could be built with unusually small expense. Labor is cheap, there would be no heavy grading, and the timber for cross-ties is exceedingly durable.

"Notwithstanding the vacant country just mentioned, Yoruba and the neighboring kingdoms are quite populous, and provisions are very abundant. The natives are kind-hearted, and anxious to trade. I believe they would receive colonists with open arms, and give them lands on easy terms. The civilized Yoruba people from Sierra Leone would unite with the colonists from America, and thus lead the natives to do the same. The final result would probably be, that all those countries, like the Moors of the North, would exchange their language and religion for those of the immigrants."

If anything shall be done by this Society for colonization on the banks of the Niger or elsewhere, beyond the present limits of Liberia, the concurrence and co-operation of the government of that Republic should be sought, and the settlement founded, be in close alliance with its interests, and sooner or later share in the benefits of its constitution. Probably, for the enterprise suggested, neither the Society nor that Republic, are now prepared. But of the importance of the measure, and that it will be accomplished at an early day, is evident. When adequate funds shall be supplied, the difficulties will not be great. Nor should it be forgotten, that as heroic desires contribute to health, so the means of benevolence usually increase with the extent of its plans, and the grandeur of its movements. Human life is for a day; but the purposes of good men extend through future ages, and will be fulfilled in the regeneration of nations, illustrated in an ever-growing and world-wide beneficence.

It is not to be imagined that the foes of humanity will see Africa enlightened and civilized without a struggle. The progress made towards these ends by recent explorations and arduous missionary labors, by the instruction of thousands of her children gathered from hundreds of her tribes, into the schools of Sierra Leone, Liberia, Abbeokuta and other cities of Yoruba, the Gaboon, and of many districts of Southern Africa; the growth of lawful commerce, and the wide and multiplying facilities for the same still greater, and more valuable, and for communicating to her people that knowledge and religion which elevate and sanctify the soul, have proved as fire to the selfish and malevolent passions of man. Hence the recent attempted revival, and with too much success, of the African slave trade, justly alarming to the friends, as it must be disastrous to all the interests of Africa. In the urgent want

Slave Trade.

of labor in the West Indies and Brazil, to supply the demand for the coveted productions of the tropics, is sought an apology for this disturbance of the peace and threatened extinction of the hopes of that quarter of the world. It is stated that a contract exists between the French Government and a citizen or citizens of France, for bringing a number of Africans from their own country into the French colonies, but that, while the government intends that these Africans should be bona fide free emigrants, the spirit of discord and hostility has already been kindled between African chiefs in the neighborhood of Lagos, and lawful trade arrested or suppressed, in order that by force or fraud, the people should be obtained for shipment in vessels, now waiting for them, on the coast. This fact has received attention in the British House of Lords, where the Earl of Clarendon, among other things said, "now, there could be no such thing as a free emigration from Africa. We, ourselves, had tried the experiment sixteen years ago, and with every safeguard to prevent abuses, so as to secure the freedom of the African laborer on his passage, and his proper treatment, while employed in our colonies, as well as to guarantee his return home at the expiration of his engagement, if he wished it. The plan utterly, entirely failed, and it was not likely would ever succeed under any circumstances." The Earl of Derby and Earl Grey expressed a similar opinion, the former insisting "that with every precaution, the system would speedily become a slave trade, in a disguise so thin that no one could doubt its character." Happily it is announced from Paris, that the Emperor, in consequence of representations made from England, had consented to submit the subject of the exportation of negroes from Africa to the French colonies, to a conference to be held in London. While, to the dishonor of our country, American capital, if not American ships, is probably to some extent clandestinely employed in this trade, against it, in the spirit of our government which long since denounced it as piracy, this Society now, as at all times, feels solemnly bound to protest. To measures devised by Congress for its suppression, and their wise execution in co-operation with the Society, under the administration of Mr. Monroe, was it indebted for means and ability to establish its first settlement, Monrovia, so called, in honor of its distinguished benefactor.

It is gratifying to remember that in 1823, a resolution introduced by a gentleman from Virginia, the Hon. C. F. Mercer, requesting that the President would enter upon and prosecute such negotiations with the several powers of Europe and America, as he might deem expedient to secure the denuncia-

tion of the slave trade as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world, was adopted by the House of Representatives of the United States, with but nine dissenting votes, and at a later period, unanimously; that the traffic has recently been condemned by the same body with great unanimity, and that not a single State of this confederacy has, through its legislature, given any sanction to this iniquity.

The experience of the squadrons, stationed under the Webster and Ashburton treaty, on the coast, shows the necessity of substituting, in part, at least, small steam vessels for ordinary ships of war, and for a union of all Christian nations in the policy so unanimously recommended by the House of Representatives of the United States. And since the mighty evil must be traced to the barbarism of Africa, to her civilization must we look for a remedy wholly effectual. A long line of the coast has been rescued, and is sheltered from the horrors of this traffic, by the Republic of Liberia; and if to sustain squadrons for its suppression be right and expedient, no reason exists why the scheme of African colonization which has conduced so much to this end, should not receive some measure of countenance and support from the States, and from our Federal Government. Nor would the Society fail to acknowledge the appropriations of several of the State Legislatures, and that, in the execution of its laws against the slave trade, the General Government has extended to it, in many instances, real and very substantial proofs of its regard.

Obedient to our Redeemer's last command, faithful missionaries, animated by his one spirit, while of various denominations, from the United States, England, France, and Switzerland, have taken their stations, at many different points on the eastern and western shores of Africa, and among nations of the interior. They feel the everlasting value of the human soul, and dedicate themselves in all their faculties, and with all earnest labor, to the spiritual interests and salvation of their degraded and long neglected fellow-men. In a rude, but not unkindly soil, they have planted the good seed; and not in vain. Large numbers of children and youth have been gathered into schools, many churches established, and mighty changes wrought in the habits, social state, and temporal prospects, as well as the religious condition and hopes of these people. In the wisdom of Providence, from evil educing good, we see the slave trade made to gather thousands of Africans, of many different languages, into the schools of Sierra Leone, to be educated as missionaries and teachers, then return to their own countries; while the descendants of such as were brought in bon-

Explorations.—Conclusion.

dage from her shores to the United States, return as a free people, and of their free choice, to build up in Africa a Republican Government, and that Christianity which is its best, perhaps only sure support. The blessed word of the gospel proves a word of life to the dead; he who receives it, becomes himself a preacher, others repeat his words, until the leaven hid in three measures of meal, truly illustrates the wide diffusion, and sure effect, of Divine Truth. Missionary stations and laborers are rapidly increasing in numbers and influence, nor should it be unnoticed that Christian missions to Africa, to any valuable and enduring extent, commenced with African Colonization, that with it they have ever maintained a close alliance, and of the highest mutual benefit.

The late explorations of Bowen, and Burton, Richardson, Barth, Anderson, and Livingston, and the observations on the the Western coast, by the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, have unveiled vast regions of Africa, her mighty rivers, unsurpassed beauty of scenery, hospitable, intelligent, and numerous people, mineral, agricultural and commercial resources, to the view of mankind; and taught the more favored nations how they may improve her condition, and make their true interests identical with hers. They show her capable, perhaps approaching to civilization, and full of materials for it, and that this great element of moral, as well as intellectual improvement, should never be divorced from Christianity. Barbarism must go down in Africa; but in Mohammedism, Christianity will meet with a powerful foe.

In the great and benevolent enterprise in which this Society is engaged, let our hearts be strong. A great future opens before Liberia. Able men are rising up to conduct her destiny, to make themselves and their country respected before the world. The human hand soon drops into the dust, but the massive column, shaped, polished, and reared by it, stands its long enduring monument. With a power, whether approved or not, irresistible, the mighty and beneficent Providence of the Eternal Father works for the redemption of Africa, and since in Him is all our trust, to Him be all the glory.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE President of the American Colonization Society, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., being detained in Europe by business, and unable to return home in time to preside at the annual meeting of the Society in January, addressed the subjoined letter to it. As the letter did not reach Washington before the adjournment of the meeting, it is thought due to the Society, as well as to its able President, to publish it in connection with the proceedings of the annual meeting.

To the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society:

ST. PETERSBURGH, DECEMBER 16, 1857—N. S.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with regret that I find myself unable to preside at the coming meeting of the Society. I pass the present winter in St. Petersburg, and upon another, therefore, must devolve the duty which for the last three years it has afforded me so much pride and pleasure to perform.

Leaving America in May last, and having since traveled over a large part of Europe, at a season, too, when American affairs were of more than ordinary interest abroad, an opportunity was afforded of seeing our country from a stand-point beyond her limits, and of hearing other voices than those of her people speak of her condition and her destiny.

It may be of service sometimes to an American thus to look back upon his home. His comparisons will probably oblige him frankly to lay aside many of the prejudices with which he crossed the sea. Escaping from their influence, and beyond the din and jar of local excitements, he may be compared to one who from the shore watches the majestic and resistless movement of the floating palaces of our waters, and to whom the clank of the machinery, essential to their progress, and the excitements and quarrellings of the crowd within, are made inaudible by the distance. He is forced to generalize about America. He is obliged especially to do this in regard to the one topic about which he is questioned more than any other, slavery, and every thing connected with it, however remotely.

Europe knows of the slavery of the United States as an unit. Individuals may sometimes recognize the distinction in this respect between the North and the South; but these are exceptions. To the great mass slavery pervades the land. The replies which an American makes to the countless questions, sometimes taunts, upon this subject, are naturally colored by his own peculiar views in reference to it; but, whatever these may be, it is as an American that he replies; not as a citizen of Maryland or of New York, but as an American, proud of his country, and of his whole country.

It has been this constant reference in Europe to the slavery of America, keeping, as it has done, the subject of our common labors, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, so prominently before me that has led me to desire to extend this letter beyond the limits of a mere apology for absence.

Never having had for thirty years many doubts or misgivings as to the importance of colonization, I certainly did not come abroad to have my convictions in regard to it corroborated; but, had they needed strengthening, Russia was the place to come to. Here involuntary servitude exists, and here, as with us, a prominent topic of discussion is the future of the serf. Russia becomes thus at once of peculiar interest to Americans. But there is a vast dif-

Letter from President Latrobe.

ference between the involuntary servitude of the two countries: and it is in noting this difference, and tracing it to its causes, that the serfdom of Russia becomes a source of instruction to those who interest themselves in the questions growing out of slavery in America.

When emancipation takes place from time to time in individual cases in Russia, as it does with us, it liberates persons who belong to the race that has already in past ages produced the ancestors of many of those who are now nobles in the land. Each emancipated serf is on the instant absorbed into the mass of freemen. Some of the wealthiest merchants of Russia are at this time *undistinguishable* serfs, paying the "obrok" as the price of their virtual liberty. Were the whole body of serfs emancipated to-morrow they would amalgamate instantaneously with the free, as do two globules of quicksilver when thrown into the same vessel. You may make two globules again, but to recombine in each the same atoms is impossible. When emancipation takes place in America how different is the result! Instead of a closer union, there is a wider separation between the master and the slave. The kindly ties of generations perhaps are all broken, and distrust takes their place. There are no affinities competent to produce a united mass even; a homogeneous one, the result of emancipation in Russia, is of course physically impossible. Oil and water have been poured into the same vessel, and the highest values of both have been lost or injured by their contact. Separation can alone restore or reinstate these.

It is the necessity of this separation, looking to the true interests of the two races where both are free, as in the case of the white and free colored population of the United States, that brings colonization, as the means of facilitating it, when circumstances compel it, so prominently before the individual who has the above comparison forced upon him by what he sees here in Russia.

Again, when emancipation takes place in this country, Time soon makes the late difference of caste traditional only. In America, where color is the badge of caste, Time leaves the difference where it found it; and, even on this account alone, has it here been more forcibly than ever impressed upon me that the tale which history will have to tell with us in America will be the old one of the Spaniards and the Moors, the same that it has ever told where there have been two people, between whom amalgamation by intermarriage, owing to a moral difficulty, equivalent in its effects to a physical one, was impracticable. The weaker has invariably been the oppressed, and has ultimately and of its own choice found true liberty in self-expatriation. For such a result, in the present case, as we know, colonization has provided, in the establishment of the Republic of Liberia; and of the wisdom of such a provision one has only to come here to be convinced, as he sees what emancipation accomplishes in Russia, and so has forced upon him the conviction of what it *cannot* accomplish in America. To one country it may one day give the strength of millions of freemen; in the other it can but produce a class whose happiest and most honorable future must be looked for in a different land.

I may truly say that, sanguine as have ever been my views in regard to colonization, I have never so fully appreciated its importance to our country, so highly estimated the far-sighted wisdom of the author of the scheme and the founders of the Society, as since I have been in Russia.

Whether the free people of color will avail themselves of what has been done in their behalf, and seek Liberia as the European emigrant seeks America, to better their condition, it is for them exclusively to determine. To them the

Organization.—Address of Rev. Dr. Slaughter.

thunder may long continue inaudible which the colonizationist even now hears rolling afar off. For years they may remain incredulous as to the accumulation of the circumstances, beyond man's power to control, that "shall deprive them of the freedom of choice and leave them no alternative but removal." It is not every barque that sails the sea that seeks the haven of refuge; but for those that need it and avail of it, it becomes God's own gift; and if we have prepared such an one for the free people of color in our country, and we should prove to be right in our views as to its necessity, He is to be praised who has prospered the slender means by which the work has been accomplished.

Renewing gentlemen of the Board, the expression of my regret at my inability to be present with you at the coming meeting, and tendering to each of you individually my cordial good wishes and sincere respect,

I remain, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

THE forty-first Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held in Trinity Church, Washington City, on the evening of the 19th ultimo, at 7½ o'clock, when, in the absence of the President, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., the Hon. ELISHA WHITFLESEY, the senior Vice President present, took the chair. At the request of the chairman, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. CUMMINS. Parts of the Annual Report were read by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. R. R. GURLEY. Very interesting and impressive addresses were then made by the Rev. PHILIP SLAUGHTER, D. D., of Virginia; Rev. T. J. BOWEN, who has resided several years as a missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, in Yoruba, near the Niger; and the Rev. JOHN SEYS, Special Agent of the American Colonization Society, who has recently returned from his arduous and successful labors for the establishment of an Interior Settlement in Liberia.

The first speaker was the Rev. PHILIP SLAUGHTER, who introduced his address by the following resolution:

Resolved, That in our judgment America in Africa is the solution of the problem of Africa in America.

Dr. SLAUGHTER commenced his remarks by saying that he was not ashamed to avow himself one of those who have conceived the highest ideal of the part which America is destined to play in that great drama of which this earth is the theatre, and in which nations are the actors, under the supervision of that "Divinity which shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will." He said, emphatically, under the supervision of the Divinity which shapes our ends, because he believed that there is a God in history, and that in His wisdom He reserved this new world as the theatre of a higher social, political and religious development of humanity than was vouchsafed to the preceding ages; and as a centre of influences which are to radiate to the north and to the south, to the east and to the west, until they surround the world like its atmosphere.

I would not (the speaker continued) presumptuously interpret His ways; but I think I see His providence in the varied and important events which were grouped around the discovery of this continent, and which made that era stand out so prominently among the preceding ones.

It was something more than a curious coincidence that the revival of letters and of the arts, the discovery of printing, and of the polarity of the

Address of Rev. Dr. Slaughter.

magnet, just preceded and the reformation of religion just succeeded the discovery of America.

The minds of meditative men, too, were expectant of a great change in the world's affairs, and of a new world as the scene of it. Irving tells us that the philosophers placed it in the lost Atlantis. The poets beheld it in the Islands of the Blessed, and the stern spirit of Seneca discerned a fairer abode of humanity in the western ocean, in contemplation of which he uttered those remarkable words:

* * * "Venient annis
 Sæcula seris quibus oceanus
 Rerum vincula laxet et ingens
 Patent tellus, Typhasque novos
 Detegat orbes," &c.

I cannot trace the steps which led Columbus to the discovery of America, without being convinced that that great man was moved by a higher inspiration than that of mere human genius. He seemed to see by faith this new world, as mariners sometimes see the land towards which they are steering, long ere they have reached it, indistinctly reflected upon the clouds. Again: I think I see that Providence in the process by which North America became the heritage of the Anglo-Saxons, of the English language, English law, English literature, and of the *English Bible*. I think, too, I see that Providence enabling our fathers to accomplish a revolution which has no parallel in the annals of the world, and to lay the foundations of governments which had no model on the face of the globe. The principle which lies at the root of this nation is Christianity. Not Christianity as she was fettered in the Old World, but Christianity loosed from her swathing bands, standing alone, in her own might, shining with her own light, "like some bird of heavenly plumage fair," about to expand her wings for a grander flight for the healing of the nations. For the first time in the history of the world all the great principles of civil and religious liberty—liberty of thought, liberty of faith, liberty of worship, liberty of speech, and liberty of the press—were enacted into the organic law of the land. It would seem that the soul of the great reformation had transmigrated into the American body politic. These were the principles that demanded a New World, a fulcrum upon which to move the Old World. And what a fulcrum!

Her vast plains and lofty mountains, teeming with materials adequate to furnish the food and feed the fires of all mankind; her mighty rivers, rolling in every direction to mingle with the world of waters which beat upon every shore. Such is America, stretching in an opposite direction to the Old World, through nearly all the climatic forms of the earth, "enthroned, queen-like, between the two great oceans," stretching forth one hand to the Pacific and the other to the Atlantic to welcome the poor and oppressed of every land. And they have heard and heeded the invitation. A great Englishman has said that the world has never witnessed an emigration like that which has taken place to America since the first dispersion of mankind. Hordes of emigrants are continually swarming off in crowds as resistless and unreturning as the travellers to eternity. All the historical races of the earth have come, and, like the disintegration of different soils, have blended into one nationality, making a richness and fertility of natural life such as was never seen before. In the language of the Rev. Dr. Moore, our people are made up of the best blood of the world, and this is the secret of the power and energy of this country. The United States doubles its population in less than twenty-five years, and more than

Speech continued.

doubles its resources. It will soon contain ten times as many inhabitants as were ever before animated by the spirit of a free people. They carry their alters with them into the wilderness, and the aborigines melt away before them like snows under an April sun. The march of the Anglo-Saxons, said De Toqueville, in his time, towards the West has all the solemnity of a Providential event; it is like a deluge of people rising unabatedly, and daily driven, as it were, by the hand of God. Since those words were written they have covered the shore of the Pacific, where they have met the Chinese, and in process of time will doubtless meet England in the East, as she comes up through Australia and India.

The same enterprise will in time doubtless carry our people through Central and spread them over South America, until our pulse shall circle through the continent from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle. And this result will take place without premeditation or effort, but in the natural course of events, from the superiority of North American over South American institutions, unless the latter shall conform themselves to our model and follow in our career. What imagination can conceive the extent of the influence which such a country would wield over the fates of the world? Already has American influence been powerfully felt abroad.

A great British author said long ago that every expansion of American influence was felt in Europe. The discovery of it overturned the systems of the ancients; the opening of its mines produced a revolution in commerce, and the declaration of its independence fired a train which overturned the monarchy of France, and which, I will add, has been exploding ever since. If this was true in our infancy, what must be the influence of our manhood, when our vessels traverse every sea, our citizens visit every land, and our missionaries preach in every language!

But there is one people who could not feel the force of our example. We could not go to them, because "Pestilence stood sentinel at the gates of Africa." Providence seemed to say to the wave of Anglo-Saxon population which is overflowing the earth, "hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." But God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts. If America could not go to Africa, Africa must come to America, and as they could not come spontaneously, having never heard of it, he permitted avaricious men, in the gratification of their own lusts, to compel them to come. This is a great mystery which I cannot expound. I can only see that what men mean for evil, as in the case of Joseph and his brethren, God often means for good. I do not justify the ways of man; I only justify the ways of God, out of evil educating good. I recognise facts even where I cannot explain the philosophy of them. The fact is, that nearly four millions of Africans are in America, and under the discipline to which they have been subjected, they have risen in the intellectual and moral order, until they have reached a stature far above their race in its native seats. But there stands Africa still, the "Niobe of Nations," in her voiceless woe—

"An empty urn within her withered hands,
Whose holy dust was scattered long ago."

How shall her countless millions be reached by Christian civilization? Upon this point allow me to read an extract from an English author, written long ago, and which seems to me to be one of the most curious and prophetic passages in our language. After surveying the moral condition of the world, he says:

Speech continued.

"The least hopeful division of it is Central Africa, which has ever been cut off from any salutary influence from the other parts of the world, and has only had her misery heightened by her intercourse with more enlightened nations, but which yet is the country which nature had blessed with the most abundant fertility; and, when the years of its sufferings are accomplished, we may expect it will be as prolific of good as it has been of what is noxious. There is no gleam of hope that arises from Africa itself; but out of the very depths of the calamities of Africa a prospect arises of ultimate relief. The slave trade, which heightened all the evils to which that country is subject, has brought a portion of the African race into close contact with men who are civilized. Europe and Africa, dissevered in their fates from each other, have met together in the colonies of America, and the rising prospects of that New World afford the means and the hopes for the civilization of Africa. While Europeans were prevented from settling in Africa, and the Africans had no means of acquiring the knowledge of Europe, an impassable barrier seemed raised between them; but now that both have been brought to inhabit a third country, it is comparatively easy to train those negroes in America who will be able to introduce into Africa the first rudiments of amelioration. Africa is the natural resort of the blacks that are emancipated. Placed in the New World in an ambiguous situation, between the freemen and the slaves, they are looked upon with an evil eye, as persons who have no ascertained position in society. But in Africa a new career awaits them, and they will be hailed by their kindred as the introducers of what is useful, and the instructors of nascent empires. *What is wanting is a landing-place*; some settlement to receive them on their first touching the coast, from which, in time, they would spread from one tribe to another, until they diffused themselves over the interior of the continent; and when that returning emigration has once begun it will every year widen, as one race of emigrants will smooth the passage for others, &c. The slave vessels which were carrying the first victims of European avarice across the Atlantic were unconsciously laying the train of the future greatness of Africa; and the liberated blacks, like the Israelites from Egypt, will return, carrying with them the ark of God," &c.

"What is wanting is a landing-place. The American Colonization Society has supplied that want; it has not merely found a landing-place, but it has actually landed between eight and ten thousand of these Africans in their fatherland, who have organized a Government after our model. I will not presume to enter into details in the presence of the missionaries who are to follow me, and who will testify to what they have seen. I will merely say in general that our civil and religious institutions have been transferred into Central Africa. Printing presses, schools, and churches, and all the machinery of Christian civilization have been put in motion there. We have thus pushed the base of African missionary operations across the Atlantic, and made the centre of African missions coincide with the centre of African barbarism. We have extinguished the slave trade along five hundred miles of the coast, thus effecting with the dove of peace what the lion of Great Britain and the eagle of America, flying at the mast-heads of proud squadrons, failed in accomplishing. Considering the great distance at which we had to operate, and the rudeness of the materials with which we had to work, I can only ascribe the success that has attended our efforts to the Divine intervention and blessing. A great number of the wisest and best men of our country concur in the opinion that this enterprise will succeed, *at least to the extent of building up a home for Christianity in Africa*, from which influences will gradually go out which will result in the civilization of that benighted land.

It is interesting to trace the idea of African colonization from its first suggestion to its full development in the American Colonization Society. Dr. Hopkins, of Rhode Island, in 1772, conceived the thought of substituting free negroes for white missionaries to Africa. Mr. Jefferson, in 1776, prepared a

Speech continued.

plan of colonization as chairman of a committee of the Legislature of Virginia; but nothing definite was done, probably because, when the committee reported, Mr. Jefferson was in France. The General Assembly of Virginia in 1800, 1802, and 1804, passed resolutions upon the subject, and a correspondence ensued between the President of the United States (Mr. Jefferson) and Messrs. Monroe and Page, Governors of Virginia, as to the comparative advantages of our Southwestern frontier, of the West Indies, and of Africa, as a proposed site for the colony. Our difficulties with foreign powers arrested these interesting proceedings. Mr. Jefferson, however, continued to agitate the subject from his retirement at Monticello, saying, in 1811—

"I have long made up my mind that this is the best measure for drawing off this part of our population. Going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting them to Africa, and would thus carry back to the country of their origin seeds of civilization which would render their sojourn here a blessing in the end to that country."

In 1816 the General Assembly passed the following resolutions by a majority of 137, out of 146 votes in the House of Delegates, and with but one dissenting voice in the Senate:

"Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia has repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum beyond the limits of the United States for such persons of color as have been, or may be emancipated under the laws of this commonwealth, but have still found all their efforts frustrated, &c.:

"Resolved, That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or some other place not within the United States, to serve as an asylum of such persons of color as are now free and desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this commonwealth," &c.

In the response to this demand the American Colonization Society was formed at Washington, in January, 1817, by politicians and Christians from the North and the South. What but the overruling providence of God could have produced this conjuncture of circumstances and union of minds!

It was a happy coincidence that the year of the establishment of the Colonization Society was the year of the accession of James Monroe to the Presidency of the United States. We have seen Monroe's active co-operation while Governor of Virginia with Jefferson, then President of the United States, in stimulating and shaping those acts of the General Assembly of Virginia which led to the formation of the Colonization Society. We shall now see his agency in a higher sphere in executing those laws of Congress which were perhaps indispensable to the establishment of a colony itself. It was hardly possible for a private society to make a permanent plantation upon a distant and barbarous shore. And it was not likely that the Government of the United States should take the responsibility of such a measure, although Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Marshall, all concurred in the opinion of its expediency and constitutionality. But that Divine Providence, whose ways are not our ways, had, as it seems to me, laid far back in the legislation of Congress a train of causes whose effects made it the interest of the General Government to co-operate with the Colonization Society. The act of Congress prohibiting the foreign slave trade after 1808 contained a provision placing Africans recaptured by our navy at the disposition of any State within whose territory they might be landed. Under this provision the Legislature of some States sold a number of recaptured Africans. In 1819 two delegates from Virginia, Messrs. Mercer and Floyd, reported a bill repealing these provisions and committing all recaptured Africans to the custody of the marshals of the United States until they

Speech continued.

could be restored to their own country. It also authorized the President to appoint agents upon the coast of Africa to receive those Africans, and appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to carry its provisions into effect. The legislation of Congress having thus devolved upon the General Government a necessity for providing an asylum for the recaptured Africans, it became the interest of the Government to co-operate with the Society, whose designs were just ripe for execution. We cannot tell how it strikes others, but, for myself, I recognize with reverence in these proceedings what seem to me unmistakable indications of a Divine Providence presiding over and shaping the ends of individuals and of nations. It was in acknowledgement of Mr. Monroe's beneficent execution of *this* law of Congress that the capital of Liberia was called Monrovia. Whether the General or State Governments will hereafter support or repudiate a policy initiated by such eminent authorities is more than I can tell. But, whatever may be their views of expediency, our duty is clear. The grand epochs in the history of man have been signalized by higher motives than those which usually dictate human policies. God is in them, and all human beings and events shall ultimately move in the orbits and obey the laws which He prescribes. If this thing be of man, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, man cannot overthrow it. The real strength of this enterprise is in the Christian hearts that are beating behind it. The conversion of Central Africa to Christianity had long been an insoluble problem to the Christian Church. The Son of Righteousness in making His circuit of the earth had visited other lands, and even illumined the frontiers of Africa. But not a ray had penetrated the land of the black man. For two hundred years Christian missionaries had gone there with the heroic purpose of planting the ensigns of the Gospel within this entrenched camp of Satan. The result was a perfect failure, and the bones of a noble army of martyrs bleached the burning sands. To human view the land seemed doomed, but not to the eye of faith, which saw through these frowning providences Ethiopia stretching out her hands to God. At this critical moment the happy thought was suggested of colonizing Africa with free American Christianized negroes. The Colonization Society is a missionary society. The colonist and the missionary must stand or fall together. Missions and colonization, said our African bishop Payne, have ever been God's great schemes for spreading Christianity over the world. The Methodist Bishop, Scott, after visiting the churches in Liberia, calls the colonies the bright spots raying out light upon the surrounding darkness. Of the same import is the testimony of the Baptist and Presbyterian missionaries. Let us, then, with hand joined with hand and heart linked with heart, launch the Colonization Society as a missionary society. Cheered by the voices, and wafted by the prayers, of all Christendom, it will move on gloriously to its consummation. It has passed serenely through many a storm, and nothing can wreck it so long as we sail by the chart of our constitution, which limits our operations exclusively to the removal of free persons of color. To this principle we are solemnly pledged, and, as long as we adhere to it, our position is impregnable. The missionary argument is a brief one, and is as follows: the millions of Africa, however degraded, still belong to the human family for whom Christ died. It is our duty to send them the Gospel, and free Americanized negroes are the only missionaries that can long survive the burning sun so fatal to the white man. In the graphic and emphatic language of Governor Wise, of Virginia:

"The black missionary to black Africa, like to like. Who so fit to be the

Speech continued.

pioneer of civilization in Africa as the black man? Its light expires, has always gone out in the hand of the white man. I firmly believe that slavery on this continent was intended by God to be the sun of the illumination of that land of night. Is there ought religiously wrong in making an idolatrous pagan sire work out the christianity of a son? If this be not so, why were Africans brought across the ocean, leaving our Indians unenslaved? Why, but to return civilization for slavery. Africa gave Virginia a savage and a slave, Virginia gives back to Africa, a citizen and a Christian. Send forth these your missionaries, with light and love, to the land of night, until that dry-nurse of lions shall become the nursery of civilization, and law, and order, and religion. The destiny of this people is towards Africa. My authority is God's providence against futile attempts of human Babel-builders upon earth. His servants had better be about their Master's work."

Let us, then, my Christian friends, take courage and go forward like brave men to our work. We shall not witness its consummation; but let us leave it as a legacy to our children, and they will transmit it to succeeding generations. God works not in a day or generation. A thousand years are with Him but as one day. Time is a necessary element in human progress. What is of long growth is of slow decay, and the inveterate evils of many ages cannot be eradicated within the hour-glass of one man's life. We Americans are impatient of results that are long in coming. Expresses and electric telegraphs are our types. Everything that is worthy of being done must be done with the rapidity of lightning and the energy of the earthquake. Time was, when it was proposed to offer bounties to quicken immigration to our shores, but now the eyes of the oppressed are everywhere turning wisely towards this land of promise, and there is an exodus from the Old World to the New. And it may be that by the time Liberia shall have acquired a capacity of safely receiving and assimilating large numbers of our free blacks, that the pressure upon them will have become so intense that a spontaneous movement of them will take place to Africa like that of the pauper population of Europe to our own shores. Nothing is wanting but unity among Christians, energised by a strong will to do the will of God, to change the face of the moral world. It is everywhere in a state of transition; and *voluntary associations of Christians*, like so many wheels in the mechanism of society, are rapidly bringing the earth under the influence of more genial skies. Millions are ready to join in the sublime prayer of Milton—

"Come thou that hast the seven stars in thy right hand; appoint thy chosen priests to minister before thee. Thou hast sent out the spirit of prayer into all the earth, and stirred up their vows, as the sound of many waters about thy throne. Surely every one can say that thou hast visited this land. O perfect and accomplish thy glorious work! Men may leave their work unfinished, but thou art a God; thy nature is perfection. The times and the seasons pass along under thy feet; they come and go at thy bidding. And since thou did'st dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the preceding ages, so thou can'st vouchsafe to us a larger portion of thy spirit, as thou pleasest. For who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? And, since the power of thy grace is not passed away, as fond and faithless men imagine, but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standing at the door, come forth out of thy royal chambers, thou Prince of all the kings of the earth! Put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty! Take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father has bequeathed thee; for the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all nature sighs to be renewed."

The conversion of Africa will perhaps be the last act in the great drama of the world's redemption. Then may we hope that the dove of peace may descend upon the earth, with the millennial olive-branch in his mouth, and waving his radiant wings over a redeemed world that shall then keep jubilee a thousand years.

 Rev. Mr. Bowen's Speech.

The Rev. Mr. BOWEN then spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is not through mere formality that I express sincere pleasure in this opportunity of raising my voice in behalf of African Colonization. A nobler cause has never engaged the hearts and the hands of men. Commerce is a great instrumentality for the improvement of the human race; the arts and sciences, which we are transferring to Africa, are still greater; Christian missions are more important than all other instrumentalities; but all of these, commerce, science, art and Christianity, converge and combine in the present work of colonizing Africa.

The gentleman who has just spoken has shown how the colonization movement has been originated and conducted by an inscrutable and inflexible, yet gracious Providence. That series of Providential events is coeval with the human race. It began to be unfolded in Eden. Amid all changes and reverses it has ever moved steadily onward, embracing first the ruling races, and extending now, at last, to Africa, tending always to the same point, the conversion and the civilization of the whole world. Providence has given us the christian men of the African race to colonize Africa. Providence himself has laid the foundation of the work, and now the watchword is *onward*.

The colonization work, by whomsoever performed, is one; Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, all the colonies are one, and the results are one. Illustrating my positions by what I have seen myself in Africa, I propose to point out very briefly some of these results:—Colonization is giving homes to the homeless; it is civilizing a race; it is developing a commerce which is destined to find its way to every part of the world; it is preparing the way for the conversion of a continent to Christ; and is laying the foundation of a great English-speaking nation in Africa.

Colonization is giving homes to the homeless. The barbarous negro of Africa lives there, but his squalid hut, darkened by superstition and defiled by crime, is not a home. The civilized free black of America has no home, in the proper sense of the term, on this continent. The mark of alienism is graven on his brow. He is not a political or social equal, and never can be. The decree of Providence is written on the skin and the character of the two races, that the Negro and the Anglo-Saxon shall remain distinct, as our common Father was pleased to create us. Yet "He has fashioned our hearts alike," thus decreeing that, distinct as we are, we shall nevertheless be united in one brotherhood of humanity, civilization, and religion.

I have seen with joy the civilized and Christian homes, which Colonization has given to the African in the land of his fathers. Many of our people in Liberia, and some natives of the soil—many descended from our own people long since colonized in Sierra Leone, and many natives of Sudan in the same colony—are the happy owners of comfortable, Christian homes. I have seen the same blessed results of Colonization at Bathurst on the Gambia, at El Mina, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, and other places. Their houses are well-constructed, by their own industry, of wood, of bricks, and of stone. They are furnished with the appliances of civilized life, and the Bible is there on their tables. There are thousands of these people, whom Colonization has thus blessed within a few years. The homes of some are not only comfortable, but elegant, and elegantly furnished. I was pleased to see the standard books of England and America in these houses, and in some of humbler pretensions. Such are the homes now arising in Africa. This is a language which all can understand.

Speech continued.

If a hundred such homes have been erected within the past twenty years, a hundred thousand may follow.

Colonization is *civilizing the African race*. There are American blacks in Liberia, and even natives of Sudan in Sierra Leone, who can read Latin and Greek, and sometimes Hebrew; and their attainments in other branches of knowledge are far from being contemptible. I have lived among these men, I have talked with them, and read with them. I have always been astonished at what I saw and heard; but the facts are there, and such examples of African improvement are multiplying from year to year. What shall be the end of these things? Many persons sincerely believe that we are laboring in vain for the improvement of Africa; but the work moves onward, and incredulity must change to faith before many generations shall pass away.

Colonization is *developing a vast and rich commerce*. No one doubts that an extensive and fertile tropical country like Africa must be rich in natural resources. To say nothing of the numerous tropical productions, which are now, or may be, common to Africa and India, the palm-oil trade alone, like the cotton and tobacco trade of the Southern States, is capable of becoming a source of inexhaustible wealth. The vast fields or prairies of the interior may furnish commerce with immense quantities of hides. The gold fields of western Sudan extend for a distance of five hundred miles from north to south. If we draw the line to the northwest from the limit of the mining district in the southeast of Ashantee, the distance is not less than a thousand English miles. Captain Jobson, the only white man who has ever dug in these mines, returned after a few days labor with twelve pounds of gold.* But all these great and varied resources can never be developed and given to the commerce of the world except by means of civilization, which now at last is taking firm root in our African colonies.

To prepare the way for civilization and commerce, Colonization is banishing the slave trade from Africa. Liberia, more powerful than fleets, even in her infancy, has eradicated this cruel and impolitic traffic from more than five hundred miles of the coast. The same result has followed wherever a little colony has been planted. And it is astonishing to see how quickly the disappearance of the slave trade is followed by an active traffic in the productions of the soil. This is the true reason why the exports of western Africa have recently run up to at least thirty millions of dollars per annum.

I have just remarked that the slave trade is cruel. The middle passage, of which we have heard so much, is but a small portion of the horrors attendant on that traffic. In one journey of sixty miles, I counted no less than eighteen towns, which had been reduced to utter desolation by the cruel wars, which furnish cargoes for the slave ships. Forty years ago, the Egba Kingdom contained more than a hundred towns, some of which were six or eight miles in circuit. In 1850, but one of these towns was remaining. All the rest had been swept away as a crop for the slave trade. Such facts would be incredible were they not attested by the evidence of all the missionaries, merchants and travelers who have visited that unhappy country. I suppose that for every slave landed in the American markets about three persons are cut off in the wars, and the famines which follow, and during the middle passage from coast to coast. The present system of apprenticeship affords a safer passage to America, but the apprentices are collected by the same system of destructive

* See Murray's Africa.

Speech continued.

wars, which have already depopulated some of the finest districts of Africa. No sooner was it known that apprentices would be bought, than the chiefs in different places began to make war on their weaker neighbors. My last advices from Africa told of famishing sieges and bloody battles to supply the French ships with emigrants. Give us only the power to place a few thousand American colonists on any part of the coast, and then you will see that the slave-catching wars will cease. There civilization will presently begin to take hold on the natives, and a lucrative commerce will spring up to reward the enterprise of our honest traders.

Colonization is preparing the way for the *conversion of the whole continent to Christ*. There is a congregation of several hundred native Christian converts at Bathurst on the Gambia. The same fruits of christian colonization are seen at Cape Coast Castle, on Fernando Po Island, and at various other points on the coast. It is well known that Liberia is full, so to speak, of Christian Churches. All the natives of that region have heard of Christ, and hundreds have been reclaimed from heathenism. Even the wild Kroo nation has supplied a preacher, who was drawing large congregations when I was last in Sierra Leone. The thirty thousand civilized Africans in Freetown worship God every sabbath day in twenty-three churches, built of stone, handsome edifices, which cost from two to twenty thousand dollars each, as I have been told, and some of them even more. In all these colonies there are Africans, recaptured slaves, qualified to preach the gospel in their native lands, which are scattered in widely separated parts of the continent. Numbers of them are anxious to return home, bearing the message of salvation. Some have already gone. A native prince (not a recaptured slave) is preaching the gospel in Kumasi, the capital of Ashantee, where his uncle is king. Native christians of the Egba or Yoruba tribes, have returned to their countrymen with English and African missionaries, and now there are twelve or fifteen hundred converts on the slave coast. At present they are afflicted by the wars consequent on the apprentice system, but a colony of American blacks would give peace to that distracted country. O, Lord God, confound the devices of the wicked, who are mighty to do evil! Give thy servants a secure dwelling-place, and let thy word run and be glorified!

Colonization is founding a great *English-speaking Empire*—not by fire and sword, like the conquerors of the earth, but by the peaceable powers of commerce, science, art, and Christianity. Never before has the world witnessed such a scene, of such conquerors sent forth with prayers and tears to create a great nation dedicated to truth, to happiness, and to God. This is the Lord's work; it cannot fail. The laws of physical nature favor us. The valleys and plains, prolific in vegetable and animal wealth—the mountains and hills, laden with iron, copper, lead, and gold—the great rivers, flowing from nation to nation, to the sea, are all pledges of success. Even the climate, inimical to the white man, but a kindly nursing mother to the African, is a pledge of success—success in *African* colonization. Here on the climate, God has written his decree, that the black man *shall* have a congenial home.

The immutable moral, and social laws, which govern human affairs, favor us. When civilization has once joined battle with barbarism, it has never failed. Let Europe, America, and India testify. In Africa, the barbarian will not melt away before the civilized man, as he has done in America, and as he must do in India. In Africa, as in the European portion of the old Romish Empire,

Speech continued.

the conqueror and the conquered are the same race. They will coalesce, and form one nationality.

I will mention another social law which favors our cause. The relations of men, as of things, are justly founded on their properties. The properties of the white man and the black, are not the same. Their social relations cannot be practically identical. As the population of this continent becomes more and more dense, there must be a conflict of races, and the free black will be compelled to flee to the land of his fathers. Here, uniting with the civilized men of his own race, he will increase the power of that great English-speaking nation, which we foresee by the eye of enlightened faith.

Yet another law I will mention. Segregation is essential to the greatness of any race, or any nation. The position of Assyria and of Egypt, surrounded by immense deserts, was the secret of their power. The same law is exemplified again in Greece, in Northern Africa, in Italy, and in England. You may place the African on any part of the American continent, but he will be overwhelmed, and blotted out by the conflict of races. In Africa, and there only, is the appropriate home of the African. There he will be protected by the law of segregation, and there he will expand to the maximum greatness of his race.

Who shall define the future boundaries of the Anglo-African nation, which we are planting? When I have stood and looked on the wide sands of the desert, I have said in my heart, let the northern limit be here. When I have surveyed the beautiful and fertile plains of the interior, and thought of the great countries beyond me, far away to Lake Chad, I have claimed it all for my African countrymen. It is not too much to claim, since their presence there will be a blessing to themselves and their race. They will not enter the land of their fathers to kill and destroy. They have been at school in America, and are returning as teachers to Africa.

Perhaps, or some one may say, perhaps it is not time to *act*, but it is certainly time to *know*, that the Niger is the central hope of the free black in America. That great river, flowing for more than three thousand miles, first through the heart of the gold region, and then through one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, must become the highway for a vast commerce. When the wealth of Sudan floats on the Niger till it reaches Raba, it is probably seven hundred miles from the sea by the meanderings of the river, but it is only two hundred miles direct through Yoruba to Lagos, the best port on this part of the coast. Yoruba then must always be the key to the wealth and the influence of Sudan. The surface of the country, though rising with considerable rapidity from the sea, is admirably adapted to the construction of roads; and the day must come, when more than one railroad will be drawn from the Niger to the Bight of Benin.

The wars, to which I have alluded above, have left a large district in Yoruba and Egba without inhabitants. This depopulated region extends from near the sea to the banks of the Niger. There is room for two hundred thousand colonists from America. If once established there, they would soon command the traffic of several millions of people. This new colony would not only secure the key to Sudan, but it would give such an impulse to Colonization that most of the free blacks in America would hasten to Africa: some to Yoruba, others to Liberia, and others to still newer settlements connecting the two extremes. The generosity of England would yield up Sierra Leone to the growing cause; province after province would be added; the natives of the country,

 Rev. Mr. Seys' Address.

like the Moors of Northern Africa, would gradually exchange their religion, and their language, for those of the immigrants; and at last, our English-speaking African nation would stand forth, vast, wealthy, full of civilized men, and full of Christian churches.

The Rev. Mr. SEYS then said:

MR. PRESIDENT—Ladies and Gentlemen:—My time-piece, and the fact that persons in groups are going away from this congregation because of the lateness of the hour, both admonish me that I would be wise in being exceedingly brief. As to making any address, Mr. President, I cannot think that the committee of arrangements designed any such thing, for the first intimation which I had of my being expected to speak on this occasion, was from my friend from New York, who, so late as last evening, informed me on my arrival in this city that I was announced as one of the speakers. The committee, sir, only designed to have a report. They regarded me as a spy, sent out to explore the promised land, to return and report. And now, sir, if another lady or gentleman leaves the house, I shall be so dispirited, and discouraged, that I shall not be able to make even that report. Indeed, had I not better stop at once, and give it up, Mr. President? (*cries of No, go on, go on, came forth from several directions.*)

I am, Mr. President, as I said, to report as a spy, and I bring with me not a bunch of grapes from the valley of Eschol, but something better than grapes from the mountains, not the hill country of Judea, but the top of Pisgah, from whence all the promised land in the distance can be seen.

Here, sir, is a piece of iron, not *iron ore*, but pure iron, veritable native iron, out of which the natives of Africa, without smelting, make some of their implements of husbandry and warfare. Here, too, is a specimen of cotton, superior cotton, from that home of the black man.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let me inform you that, although for many years, I have been identified with the interests of Africa, lived many years in Liberia as the superintendent of the Methodist Missions in that country, have been there six times and back, yet never had I so onerous and even dangerous a mission imposed upon me as this last one. I went out to Africa to test a long mooted question, explore the mountainous range of country in the interior of the Republic of Liberia, select a site for a new settlement, and ascertain by the location of a certain number of colored persons from this country on that mountain range, whether the climate there was more salubrious than on the sea-board. And, Mr. President, conceive for a moment what a tramp that was. First, an exploration of the hills in the Queah country, then a trip by sea to Bassa, then an examination of the mountainous regions of that country, and then, by comparing these, select the most eligible, and commence clearing and building. I will not say how many times in pursuing a footpath, covered with water, and hiding from sight vines and small roots, which crossed that path like so many traps, my feet have been caught, and the result, a complete prostration, a somerser, hat and umbrella flying in different directions, and the fallen agent in the mud and water. Nor need I but merely allude to the fact that sometimes in crossing streams, bridged by the trunk of a tree, which was not only round, but now and then egg-shaped, the small end being uppermost, while the natives, monkey-like, would run over with perfect ease; discretion, prompted by the sight of the rapid stream some eight or ten feet below, induced me, though laughed at, to get astride, and so slowly, but surely, straddle across.

Speech continued.

But, sir, the experiment has been made; and in reviewing the past, I feel that I can most heartily concur with the man of God from Virginia, who delivered the opening address on this occasion, when to the wise and unerring supervision of a most gracious Providence he attributes the success, all the success, which, from the very beginning, has attended this scheme of African colonization. I believe with him, Mr. President, that "America in Africa is the solution of the great problem of Africa in America." It is to the Providence of God, I must attribute the complete success which has attended the interior settlement. First, in the selection of the little band of pioneers. It was at first designed to select a few men before the sailing of the ship. But this was not done, and upon Dr. James Hall, who went out in the first voyage of the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, devolved the duty of selecting from the whole company of emigrants, after they sailed from America, the persons for this experiment. And most providentially was he led in this selection, Mr. President. No lazy loafers who had been formerly loungers in our market places, or at the corners of our streets, were picked out, but an industrious, hard-working, honest, and pious band, from Albermarle county, Virginia, from the estate of the late James Terrill, Esq. Twenty-two persons, including men, women, and children, and including all ages, from an old man of sixty-five years from Mobile, to the little girl of nine, made up the complement of this company. And these recently emancipated servants, going out, not knowing *where* they were going, taking the word of Dr. Hall, in whom they believed, and whom they trusted, never having known, or ever seen him before, that an agent had gone out before them to explore, to find a good place for them, to make a road to it, to build houses for them, and would be ready to receive and provide for them, said "*we will go.*" Oh! sir, can I ever forget that hour when having been informed that the ship had arrived, I hastened to Monrovia, met my old friend Dr. Hall, received from him the pioneers, started for the interior, arrived safely on the 30th January, and there, around the staff, at the top of which the Liberian flag was waving in the fine mountain breeze, we all knelt down, and amid tears and sobs, and grateful emotions, offered prayers and songs of praise to that Great Being who is no respecter of persons. It was a scene on which the angels of heaven must have looked down with joy unspeakable. And then, sir, when we rose up, and these returned children of Africa gazed upon the prospect spread out before them, thirty miles or more stretching out in the distance in one direction, and thirty miles or more in another, one vast luxuriant forest covering a rich and fertile territory, and they were assured that this was their inheritance, then, sir, the gratitude they exhibited for the friends of African colonization; those noble philanthropists who had, under God, found this home for them in the land of their ancestors, was more than could be expressed in words.

This mountain village, now called Careysburgh, is on an elevation of at least five hundred feet from the level of the sea, and about fifty or fifty-one miles from Monrovia. It is reached by going up the St. Paul's river twenty-one miles, and then by land through a fine undulating and fertile country.

On my return to America, I was informed that there had been quite a famine in Liberia, but this is a great mistake, sir, for we all lived well at Careysburgh. Three times a day my people were called to their meals in our receptacle, and twice a week, sir, fed on venison, yes, sir, fine venison, for our forests abound in several varieties of excellent deer. Not unfrequently we had a chicken dinner for our little company of emigrants. And I am sure that I, myself, do not

Speech continued.

look like a man who has been half starved. No, sir, we had no famine there, and as to the superior healthfulness of that mountain range, it must appear evident from the fact that of the original twenty-two who formed the pioneer band, all were alive and well, up to the 20th November, the date of my last advices, excepting one man, who by his own imprudence, when his six months were up, would travel in the rains away to the seaboard, exposed himself, was attacked with the fever, became ill, and only returned to the mountain to die among his friends. To this, let me add that some thirty-four of the emigrants by the M. C. Stevens, the very friends and relations of the pioneer band at Careysburgh, having been reduced by fever on the lower lands to a state of emaciation, took refuge among us in the mountain. These all recovered save one motherless babe, and a man who killed himself by over-eating, another instance, by the way, that we were not starving in Liberia. But, besides this, Mr. Chairman, my laborers, mechanics, and other men in our employ, obtained lots at Careysburgh, built houses, and were removing their families, designing to make that place their permanent residence.

I have observed that a most marked providence seemed to preside over our affairs from beginning to end. This is remarkable, that our people from Albermarle county were pious members of the Baptist Church, and such their devotion to God, that they came to me as soon as they were settled, and proposed the building of a church, and it must be pleasing to this assembly of Christians to learn that in two months less three days, from the time these pioneers first stood on that mountain, we dedicated to Almighty God a neat log church, where Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists, all mingled in one united offering of praise and thanksgiving to God. And then, sir, in that log church, I have seen at the altar of prayer several of the poor children of the forest, boys and girls, adopted by us, and named after our benefactors in this country. There, some have been converted to God—evidences of His Divine approbation and blessing.

Our climate is one of the finest, our woods abounding in the best of timber, our water pure and delightful.

But, sir, I have been hearing something of a report that my friend, President Benson, is indebted to others for help in his public documents, and other official state business. Let me show these letters from His Excellency. See the penmanship of his private secretary, a young man from the Alexander High School, quite of classical education, and see in the matter dictated the mind and business-like manner of this statesman. And will you permit me to read a private letter—a kind of farewell letter from the President in answer to one from me, (letter read.) Please look at it, Mr. President.

And now I know it will amuse the ladies to hear something of the gentility, refinement, and elegance, with which our Liberian friends do up their social affairs. Let me read this little note of invitation to an evening party at the Mansion House. (Note read.)

I will further intrude by asking permission to show the effect of emigration to Liberia upon the poor emancipated slave. Let me read, sir, this letter from Samuel Williams to his old master, Amos Wade, Esq., of Newbern, North Carolina. It will show the gratitude of the liberated bondman, to his generous and much loved master. (*See Md. Col. Journal for November, 1857, page 89.*) I will now conclude, Mr. President, by saying that I returned from Liberia with fear and trembling. By some misunderstanding on the part of the govern-

Resolutions.

ment of Liberia and this Society in reference to the interior settlements—no design to oppose them by any means—I was peremptorily ordered by the Executive Committee of this Society to break up Careysburgh, disband our little community, and send them to other parts. But, sir, my heart bled—how could I do any such thing? I had the temerity. I chose to disobey—absolutely disobey those orders. My friend Mr. McLain, on my left, called Careysburgh, in one of his letters to me, my *child*. Now, ladies and gentlemen, how could I send away my child to wander and perish, and die away from home. I disobeyed orders. I retrenched in the expenses, but I could not send away and scatter my children. I returned, moreover, with a beating heart. They will censure me, I thought; they will pass resolutions reprimanding their agent; I will be condemned. But not so. The Executive Committee received me with smiles and congratulations. The Board of Directors have approved and commended, and at this late hour, this intelligent and Christian assembly of ladies and gentlemen bear with me in this desultory talk, and even smile upon and cheer me with their approbation. Mr. President, the work of African Colonization is the work of God, and in “America in Africa,” we see, indeed, the solution of the problem of “Africa in America.”

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, President of Princeton College, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this Society be presented to David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi, for his most generous gift, during the year, of \$45,000 to its treasury.

The following resolutions, offered by Dr. James Hall, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the earnest and efficient labors of the Rev. John Seys, during his late special mission to Liberia, especially in conducting the experiment at Careysburgh, which, with a Divine blessing, resulted in the establishment of a prosperous interior settlement, entitle him to the warmest thanks of this Society.

Resolved, That we are solemnly bound to acknowledge with gratitude, the protection and favor of Almighty God to this Society and Liberia generally, and especially to the agent of this Society during his recent arduous labors in Liberia, and for the success of these labors in the establishment of the settlement interior, so full of hope and promise to our future emigrants.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary, it was, unanimously,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Dr. James Hall, for his very important services rendered to this Society during his late visit to Liberia, as well as for his efficient labors to advance its interests in the United States.

The Society then adjourned to meet the next day at 12 o'clock, in the Aldermen's Room, in the City Hall.

JANUARY 20, 1858.

The Society met according to adjournment; Mr. Whittlesey taking the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Rev. P. Slaughter, D. D., the Rev. T. J. Bowen, and the Rev. John Seys, who favored this Society with addresses at the public meeting last evening, and that they be respectfully requested to furnish copies for publication.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary, a committee was appointed to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the coming year.

The committee appointed were Messrs. Gurley, Starr, and Conelly.

President and Vice Presidents.

The committee nominated the following gentlemen for the President and the Vice Presidents of the Society, who were unanimously elected:

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President.

Vice Presidents:

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia.
3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Connecticut.
4. Hon. Theodore Frellinghuysen, of N. J.
5. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
6. Gen. Walter Jones, of D. C.
7. Joseph Gales, Esq., of D. C.
8. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., of Virginia.
9. Rev. Jas. O. Andrew, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
10. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
11. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
12. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Mississippi.
13. Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia.
14. James Boorman, Esq., of New York.
15. Henry Foster, Esq., do.
16. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
17. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
18. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.
19. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
20. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Otey, of Tennessee.
21. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
22. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., of N. J.
23. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England.
24. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts.
25. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of Rhode Island.
26. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Virginia.
27. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
28. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
29. James Raily, Esq., of Mississippi.
30. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of New York.
31. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
32. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. Carolina.
33. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., of Ohio.
34. Rev. T. J. Edgar, D. D., of Tennessee.
35. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.
36. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of New Jersey.
37. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Georgia.
38. James Lenox, Esq., of New York.
39. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
40. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
41. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
42. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn.
43. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.
44. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Georgia.
45. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.
46. Charles McMicken, Esq., of Ohio.
47. John Bell, M. D., of Pennsylvania.
48. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana.
49. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Virginia.
50. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tennessee.
51. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of New York.
52. John Beveridge, Esq., of New York.
53. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
54. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey.
55. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Alabama.
56. Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
57. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.
58. Hon. Horatio Seymour, do.
59. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana.
60. Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New Jersey.
61. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey.
62. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do.
63. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.
64. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D., do.
65. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
66. Hon. Edward Coles, of Penn.
67. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., of Penn.
68. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., of Penn.
69. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Mississippi.
70. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do.
71. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of Louisiana.
72. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn.
73. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.
74. Rev. O. C. Baker, of New Hampshire, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
75. Hon. William Appleton, of Massachusetts.
76. Rev. E. S. Janes, D. D., of N. Y., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
77. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Penn., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
78. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Del., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
79. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.
80. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.
81. Judge Ormond, of Alabama.
82. Hon. Daniel Chandler, do.
83. Rev. Robt. Paine, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
84. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
85. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., of Ky.
86. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio.
87. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of Ohio, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
88. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio.
89. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Indiana, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
90. Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Illinois.
91. Rev. James C. Finley, do.
92. Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri.
93. Hon. J. B. Miller, do.
94. Hon. W. F. Darby, do.
95. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., do.
96. Hon. H. S. Foote, of California.
97. Hon. J. B. Crockett, do.
98. Gov. H. Dutton, of Connecticut.
99. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi.
100. Capt. George F. Fatten, of Maine.
101. John Knickerbacker, Esq., of New York.
102. Richard Hoff, Esq., of Georgia.

Slave Trade.—Board of Directors.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney submitted a preamble and resolutions against the slave trade, especially against the recent disguised renewal of it. Mr. Gurley suggested as a substitute a resolution, which he had prepared, expressive of the importance of making the slave trade piracy by the law of nations, in accordance with a nearly unanimous vote of the House of Representatives of the United States, in 1823 and 1824. After some discussion, the whole subject was referred to a special committee: Dr. Pinney, Dr. Slaughter, and Mr. Gurley.

The Society then adjourned until to-morrow (the 21st,) at 12 o'clock M.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21st.

The Society met according to adjournment, the Hon. E. Whittlesey in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Pinney, from the committee on the slave trade, submitted a report. [At this point, the following note was received, and read by the Corresponding Secretary, from the venerable C. F. Mercer, one of the ablest friends, and earliest Vice-Presidents of the Society:

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR:—Do not fail to have drawn up a protest to the world, or a memorial to the President, against the abominable revival of the slave trade, by France.

The resolution of Congress renewed in 1833, contains a request of the President to renew "*from time to time*," until successful, his negotiations with foreign nations, to make the slave trade piracy by universal consent. On the first occasion, this act passed almost unanimously, on the last, without a dissenting voice.

Your friend, C. F. MERCER.]

After discussion, the following preamble and resolution, offered by the Rev. Dr. Slaughter, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Society has always deprecated the foreign slave trade; therefore, as the great end of the Colonization Society is the civilizing and Christianizing of Africa, and as the slave trade opposes one of the greatest obstacles to the realization of this idea; therefore,

Resolved, That this Society rejoices in the signal rebuke with which the mere suggestion of its revival has met in all parts of our common country.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1859.

Proceedings of the Board of Directors.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met on Tuesday, January 19th, 1858, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the Aldermen's Room, in the City Hall, in the City of Washington.

DELEGATES, AS ASCERTAINED BY THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS, FOR 1858.

Maine—Hon. Robert P. Dunlap.

Massachusetts—Rev. Joseph Tracy.

Connecticut—Hon. L. F. S. Foster, Hon. Samuel Ingham, Hon. Samuel Arnold, 2d, Hon. W. D. Bishop, Eli Whitney, Esq., George W. Shelton, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt.

New York—Hon. Erastus Brooks, A. G. Phelps, Esq., Smith Bloomfield, Esq., Rev. Henry Connelly.

New Jersey—John P. Jackson, Esq.

Ohio—Hon. Elsha Whittlesey, Hon. J. W. Allen, Rev. John Seys.

Virginia—Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Rev. T. J. Bowen, Rev. J. C. Granberry.

Report of the Traveling Secretary.

LIFE DIRECTORS PRESENT.

Hon. Henry Stoddard, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. William McLain, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. Robert S. Finley, James Hall, Esq.

The Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Vice President, was called to the chair, and at his request the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Maclean.

Rev. Joseph Tracy was chosen Secretary, and Rev. John Orcutt assistant Secretary.

The Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. John Seys, and Henry Stoddard, Esq., were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The record of the last meeting was read by the Rev. Wm. McLain, one of the Secretaries, and on motion was approved.

The Rev. John Orcutt offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas it hath pleased God to remove from us by death our much esteemed Recording Secretary, Dr. J. W. LUGENBEEL; and NOAH FLETCHER, for some years accountant in the office of the Society; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board recognize these dispensations of Providence with sincere sorrow, and that while we express our sense of the loss thereby sustained by this Society and the cause of Colonization, we would tender our warm sympathies to the afflicted families of our departed friends, in their sore bereavement.

The Corresponding Secretary read the annual report, which was laid on the table for the present.

The Committee on Credentials reported, in part, and the report was accepted, as far as made.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, the Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., Rev. H. M. Blodgett, Dr. J. G. Goble, Rev. Charles Brown, and Smith Bloomfield, Esq., were invited to sit with this Board and partake in its deliberations.

Messrs. Gurley, Tracy, and Orcutt, were appointed a committee to make selections from the annual report, to be read at the public meeting of the Society.

The Financial Secretary read the annual statement of the doings of the Executive Committee, which was accepted.

The Board then adjourned to meet at 9 A. M. to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20th.

The Board of Directors met according to adjournment. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. H. M. Blodgett. The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Travelling Secretary presented his annual report, which was adopted:

HARTFORD, CONN., January 1, 1858.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, *Cor. Sec. A. C. S.*

Dear Sir:—Permit me respectfully to submit the following as my report for the year 1857.

Early in the year, as you are aware, Rev. Wm. Warren, who had been appointed my successor in Connecticut, after rendering a very valuable service for a few months, was induced to resign his agency from a conviction that his impaired health disqualified him to discharge, properly, the duties of the office; and it being judged inexpedient to appoint another in his place, I have endeav-

Indiana Board.

vored to give as much time to the cultivation of this field as the good of the cause demanded. The State has paid into your treasury, from all sources, the sum of \$3,805.03.

Beyond the limits of Connecticut, my attention has been chiefly directed to Maine and Rhode Island, the agency in those States having been discontinued. In Maine, I visited Saco, Portland, Bath, Bangor, Waterville, and Augusta, and had the privilege of presenting the cause to twenty different congregations. While in the State, I was kindly favored with the use of the Representatives' Hall for the purpose of addressing the members of the Legislature. The same courtesy was extended to me in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

The amount of my collections in Maine was about \$625—to which add what had been collected by others, and it gives an amount creditable to our friends there, considering the financial pressure and the limited efforts made. The last year has been a peculiarly hard year for that State—probably no previous one more so, owing to a great depression in the lumber and shipping business, in which she is very largely engaged.

In Rhode Island, I visited Slatersville, Pautucket, Bristol, Warren, Providence, and Newport, in which places I addressed eleven congregations, and received about \$425, the greater part of which was contributed by individuals who had previously given to the cause during the year—making a total for the State of over \$800. I have also preached on the subject to eight congregations in Boston and vicinity, where I received some \$300 for life-membership. I spent a single sabbath in Nashua, N. H.; also in Newark and Princeton, N. J.; in each of which I occupied one or more pulpits in behalf of the cause.

About the middle of November, in accordance with the wish of the Executive Committee, I went out to Indiana—mainly for the purpose of having an interview with the Colonization Board of that State in relation to matters which came before the Board of Directors at the last annual meeting. Governor Willard, who is President of the Indiana Board, received me very kindly, and at once called the members together for the object I had in view. After a free and harmonious interchange of sentiments on the subject in question, I received a communication from the President, embodying the views entertained by the Board, which I herewith present, and which contains, I suppose, all the information in relation to the matter that need be communicated.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NOV. 25, 1857.

Dear Sir:—You request to be informed as to the policy of our State Board of Colonization. The Board believe that as officers of State, they should disburse the \$5,000 annually given by the State, for the removal of the negroes, and then their duties are discharged. We do not desire our agent to solicit subscriptions, but simply procure the negroes who are willing to emigrate, and then we will advance the \$50 per head. As to the American Colonization Society entering the field to procure donations to aid that Society in its enterprise, we have no objection; but earnestly hope you may be successful.

Yours,

ASHBEL P. WILLARD.

President St. Board Colonization.

Rev. John Orcutt.

I remained in Indiana and Ohio some six weeks, and visited Indianapolis, Lafayette, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland, and Canfield—in each of which, with the exception of Cincinnati, I passed a sabbath, and enjoyed the privilege of presenting the claims of the cause to large and attentive audiences—occupying, in all, twelve pulpits. I found the people very willing to hear, and to promise to give when the times become better: but the feeling was general and strong that efforts to raise funds among them better be postponed. We have ardent friends in those States, who will doubtless give further proof of it when the money pressure is over: a few such handed me about \$150. At Indianapolis I was informed that a legacy of \$500 had been left the American Colonization Society, by William S. Taylor, of Jasper County, Indiana: I accordingly took measures to ascertain the facts in the case, and found that said legacy was to be paid in annual instalments of \$100, and that a portion of it was due, and would soon be paid, and the remainder in due time.

Report of Dr. James Hall.

It gives me pleasure to say, the Rev. E. G. Nicholson, the agent of the parent Society for a portion of Ohio, is very acceptable to the people, and is making a good impression. From what I saw and heard of him, I have great confidence in his ability and fidelity in the work, and, of course, of his success.

The whole amount of my collections for the year somewhat exceeds \$5,000. This includes \$150, given for the Liberia College, and \$100, or more, contributed by individuals to pay for reprinting 2,000 copies of Rev. Alexander Crummell's oration in Liberia, on the natal day of the Republic, and for procuring 500 copies of Professor Shedd's address in Boston, for general distribution. These excellent discourses, and other documents calculated to diffuse useful information, and promote the welfare of the cause, have been freely distributed in the several towns and cities I have visited, and sent by mail to individuals in nearly every State in the Union.

I have addressed in all 82 different congregations—24 in Connecticut, and 58 in other States. By public discourse, by the printed page, and by private intercourse, I have been enabled to present the subject to many minds, and, I trust, to make some good impressions for the cause.

The year, like the previous one, has been very unpropitious for collecting funds. This was unexpected, but it was doubtless thus ordered for the best of reasons. Notwithstanding our disappointments and trials, we can speak of progress, for which it becomes us to "thank God and take courage." What single year has effected more that is encouraging in Liberia? It is true we have heard of a famine there; but it turns out that most of the sufferings occasioned by it were on this side of the Atlantic. The voice from her shores is not the voice of war and famine, but of peace and plenty, and of signal prosperity. Nor are we without marked evidence of the Divine favor here at home. How timely was our scanty treasury replenished by unprecedented liberality! thereby enabling the Society to prosecute its accustomed work without incurring the evils of bankruptcy or suspension! In the language of Judge Washington, the first President of the Society, uttered at its first meeting:

"Whether we consider the grandeur of the object, or the wide sphere of philanthropy which it embraces; or whether we view the present state of its progress, under the auspices of this Society, and under the obstacles which might have been expected from the cupidity of many, we may discover in each a certain pledge, that the same benignant Hand which has fostered these preparatory arrangements, will crown our efforts with success."

In closing, I can but advert to the sad event which has taken from us our much esteemed Recording Secretary. In the death of Dr. Lugenbeel, we have experienced a sore bereavement. As a man, as a Christian, as a friend of the cause, and an officer of the Society, we knew him only to love and value him.

While we deeply mourn his departure, we would bow with submission to the will of Providence, and profit by the impressive lesson.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. ORCUTT,
Trav. Sec'y A. C. S.

The Financial Secretary presented his annual financial statement, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts;—see page 60;] also, the report of Dr. Hall in regard to the Mary C. Stevens. The following is Dr. Hall's report:

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1858.

Rev. Wm. McLain, F. Sec. & Tr. A. C. S.

Dear Sir:—I herewith hand you an estimate of the expenses and income of the two first voyages of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, covering all charges and earnings entire, including under head of the latter all the freight and passage money of the Society; also other freight for which payment has, and has not, been received. These two voyages may be considered as one year's service of the ship. The charges amount to \$15,876 05—say the round sum of \$16,000; The earnings, to \$21,961 28—say \$22,000—leaving a balance in favor of the ship of the round sum of \$6,000. The charges cover all disbursements, victualing and manning, port-charges, provisions for officers, crew, cabin and steerage passengers, and insurance; in all of which I have practiced

Report continued.

the strictest economy the circumstances of the case would warrant, and I believe we cannot calculate upon any material deduction from the annual outlay of this sum in making two voyages with the ship; and every third or fourth year we may expect an increase of some \$2,000 for re-coppering and general repairs connected therewith. On the other hand, we may reasonably expect an increase of earnings, not only on account of the Society, but from other parties for freight out and home. Thus far the ship has not carried the quota of emigrants allowed by law, nor the number of cabin passengers she could well accommodate. On her first voyage out with 150 tons of stone ballast, she still had room for over 1,000 bbls of freight. On her second voyage, she went full, but it not being known in season that she would have enough to ballast her, 240 tons of sand ballast were allowed to remain in her hold. On neither voyage home has her freight amounted to \$100. I think that we may reasonably expect that sufficient freight will be offered hereafter to fill her on her outward passage, and that we may be able to get home freight sufficient to ballast her at least.

It would not be out of the way, perhaps, to estimate her earnings hereafter at 24 or 25,000 dollars; however, much will depend upon the coast trade and the prosperity of the Republic.

It may also not be out of the way to remark, that the ship has in every way equalled, and in some respects exceeded our expectations. She is a very fast sailer and an uncommonly safe and comfortable sea-boat—the emigrants' deck scarcely ever being wetted by seas or breakers. The comforts and conveniences of her cabin arrangements are equal to any sailing vessel of her tonnage afloat, and the conduct of her captain and officers, the services of the cook and steward, and the provisions furnished for their use, have given such entire satisfaction, that I believe no one who has once made a passage in her will be likely to seek any other vessel in preference.

I will also take this opportunity to notice one matter personal to myself, viz: that of my compensation for acting as agent, or doing the business of the ship. In your favor of 18th April you say, "The Executive Committee propose a compensation of 2½ per cent. on the whole business of the ship, not to exceed \$1,000 per annum." I declined accepting this proposition, preferring to leave the matter in suspense till the close of one year. You are aware that the ordinary commission allowed for doing business of this kind, chartering or sailing vessels, buying provisions and cargo, with cash in hand, is 2½ per cent. and from 1 to 2½ per cent. more for advancing. A business of this nature, amounting to the sum of the year's business of the ship, would usually occupy a week or two of time, and perhaps require the exchange of from two to a dozen letters. The agency of this ship almost furnishes the business of the entire year. She is in port from two to three months, during which time the office is seldom if ever free from some parties interested in her, and while absent on her voyages, the correspondence of all parties, having business or friends, or servants in Liberia, either past or prospective, falls on the agent of the ship. That a proper estimate may be formed of the amount of this labor, I hand you herewith the letter file and book of the ship, of which over two hundred pages of each have been filled since April 20th—but a little over eight months; and near half as much more in my private letter-book, prior to the first voyage of the ship, and by my agent during my absence in Liberia. I leave the matter with you to lay before the Executive Committee, or the Board of Directors, whichever you may see fit—merely suggesting, that in case a low per centage is fixed upon, as compensation, the amount should not be limited by any sum, unless an equivalent was made in case of a falling off of freight and emigrants, which, in fact, would amount to fixing a salary, in which case \$1,000, and not less, would be satisfactory: or I would agree to furnish on my own account one thousand barrels of freight, either out or home, during the year, which should be considered as a full compensation for services as agent.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

JAMES HALL

Report continued.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES AND INCOME OF SHIP M. C. STEVENS—VOYAGE A.

| Amounts paid. | | Amounts received. | |
|---|----------|---|-----------|
| Bill of Provisions for voyage paid here - - - - | 1,854 94 | Four cabin passengers out, \$100 - - - - - | 400 00 |
| Other port-charges & outfit | 670 00 | Freight paid by shippers | 512 50 |
| Disbursements on coast - | 371 44 | Estimate of freight on lime | 1,000 00 |
| Do. of entry and repairs - - - - - | 789 38 | Freight paid Capt. Daniels in Liberia - - - - - | 187 00 |
| Officers and crew—voyage round - - - - - | 2,105 00 | Freight home, paid by G. W. S. Hall - - - - - | 83 05 |
| Half insurance for one year | 1,602 38 | Coastwise passengers - | 190 00 |
| | | Cabin passengers home - | 1,275 00 |
| | | Steerage passengers home | 402 50 |
| | | | 4,050 05 |
| | | Steerage, 146 adults, at \$35 | 5,110 00 |
| | | 71 children, \$17½ | 1,242 00 |
| | 7,393 14 | Freight bill of A. C. S. - | 850 00 |
| | | | 11,252 05 |
| Balance to Cr. of Voy. A. | 3,858 91 | | |

Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1858.

JAMES HALL, Agent, &c.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES AND INCOME OF SHIP M. C. STEVENS—VOYAGE B.

| Amounts paid. | | Amounts received. | |
|--|----------|---|-----------|
| Provisions of crew and emigrants - - - - - | 1,977 82 | Freight out - - - - - | 988 69 |
| Deducting for sales surplus on the coast by McGill Bros. - - - - - | 339 01 | 1½ cabin passengers - - | 150 00 |
| | 1,638 81 | Freight for steam engine, saw-mill, &c. - - - - - | 500 00 |
| Repairs and disbursements at home - - - - - | 2,428 96 | Freight paid capt. on coast | 446 39 |
| Repairs and disbursements on coast - - - - - | 658 03 | Do. home - - - - - | 81 25 |
| Advance to crew—wages - | 2,114 72 | Cabin passengers home - | 600 00 |
| Half insurance for one year | 1,602 37 | Steerage do. do. - | 448 00 |
| | | | 3,214 33 |
| | 8,442 89 | Passage of 147 adults out, at \$35 - - - - - | 5,145 00 |
| | | Passage of 60 children, at \$17½ - - - - - | 1,050 00 |
| | | Freight on acc't of A. C. S. | 1,300 00 |
| | | | 10,709 33 |
| Balance to Cr. of Voy. B. - | 2,266 44 | | |

Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1858.

JAMES HALL, Agent, &c.

Mr. Tracy offered the following resolution:

Whereas by the last will and testament of Isaac Ross, of Mississippi, the residue of his estate, after satisfying other legacies, was devoted to the establishment and support of a College in Liberia; therefore,

Resolved, That any residue of said estate that may be in or come into the possession of this Society, or the proceeds thereof, be placed at the disposal of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, to be used in the establishment and support of Liberia College.

Standing Committees.

The chair appointed Rev. Dr. Maclean, Rev. Mr. Orcutt, and Henry Stoddard, Esq., as a Committee on Accounts.

The Corresponding Secretary presented a communication from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, which was laid on the table.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed relative to the packet ship Stevens, to report upon all questions concerning her past and future management, and the general policy of packet lines to Liberia from ports in the United States, and especially on the subject of insurance, agencies, employment and accounts, of the M. C. Stevens.

Messrs. Pinney, Jackson and Slaughter were appointed as said committee.

The resolution offered by Mr. Tracy was taken up and discussed, till the hour of 12 M. having arrived, the Board adjourned till after the meeting of the Society.

After the adjournment of the Society, the Board adjourned to meet at the Society's office, at 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met according to adjournment. The Chair announced the Standing Committees as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, - - - | { Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. T. J. Bowen. |
| ON FINANCE, - - - - - | { John P. Jackson, Esq., Rev. J. B. Taylor, John W. Allen, Esq. |
| ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES, - - - | { Rev. Joseph Tracy, Rev. John Seys. Rev. William H. Starr. |
| ON AGENCIES, - - - - - | { Rev. P. Slaughter, Erastus Brooks, Esq., Rev. William McLain. |
| ON ACCOUNTS, - - - - - | { Rev. John Maclean, Rev. John Orcutt, Hon. Henry Stoddard. |
| ON EMIGRATION, - - - - - | { James Hall, M. D., Rev. R. S. Finley, Rev. John Maclean, D. D. |

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean,

Voted, That a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The committee were, Rev. Dr. Maclean, Henry Stoddard, Esq., and Rev. P. Slaughter, D. D.

The resolution on the Liberia College being under consideration, on motion of Mr. Jackson, it was

Resolved, That the resolution be referred to a committee, with instructions to report on the relations which this Society bears to the said college enterprise, the present condition and merits of the proposed institution, and the interest which this Society shall continue to manifest for the same.

Messrs. Tracy, Jackson, and Gurley, were appointed said committee.

Rev. Mr. Finley offered the following resolution, which after some discussion was referred to the Committee on Emigration:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to settle the emigrants by the November Expedition in Careyburgh, except such of them as may for

Report on Foreign Relations.

special reasons be located elsewhere; and that their farms be surveyed, and a house built on each farm previously to their arrival, so that each family may be settled in their own homes immediately on their arrival in Liberia.

Resolved, That instead of the six months rations heretofore allowed to emigrants, the value of the same be given to them by way of outfit.

The Board then adjourned to meet at the same place at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

—
THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 11 o'clock A. M.

The Board met according to adjournment. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported. Their report was accepted, and the resolutions annexed thereto adopted:

The Committee on Foreign Relations are happy to report that Liberia enjoys peace with all foreign nations and with all the native African tribes. England and France have not only acknowledged the independence of Liberia, but have in other ways expressed interest in her welfare, and each has presented to her Government a small armed vessel. The independence of this Republic has been acknowledged by several other of the European Powers. Very friendly relations exist between our own Government and Liberia, but hitherto the independence of that Republic has not been formally acknowledged by us.

The relations of Liberia to the tribes and nations of Africa is full of increasing interest and promise. Those under her jurisdiction enjoy protection, and are considered as in preparation for citizenship. The Republic has bound herself to establish schools for their benefit, as soon as her means shall permit, and train them to a knowledge of the useful arts. Nor can we doubt that the intellectual and moral benefits of Liberia will gradually extend far beyond its present limits. It is to be desired and expected that Sierra Leone and Liberia will be eventually united under one government securing to the latter, the advantage of the best harbor on the coast, and to the former, the benefit of republican institutions. Your Committee see in the character and training of American colored emigrants, and in the republican government they have adopted, elements of power which must extend. A certain district of the fine, high, open, healthy country in Yoruba, southwest of the Niger, and extending from the sea coast to that river, now, in consequence of civil wars, and the slave trade, without inhabitants, is strongly recommended for colonization from numerous considerations. A settlement planted upon it, would enjoy great advantages for trade, agriculture, and for diffusing civilization through an already half civilized country, and the knowledge of Christianity far abroad in Central Africa. Settlements in the interior, on the New Jersey tract, in the Pessa country, and other regions, should be established as early as the means of the Society and its other duties shall permit, should the measure be approved by the Liberian Government. This Committee particularly recommend that inquiry be instituted in regard to the Yoruba district, and that the Executive Committee be authorized, should they find the way open in Providence, and deem it expedient, to send a special agent to obtain definite information as to the most eligible location, and the practicability of securing it and the good will of the neighboring native government. In conclusion, the committee would offer the following resolutions:

J. B. PINNEY,
R. R. GURLEY.
T. J. BOWEN.

The following are the resolutions submitted, and as modified, were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the success of Careysburgh, by demonstrating the superior healthfulness of new emigrants in interior settlements, distinctly points to the importance of similar settlements to be extended yet farther, and from other parts of the coast of Liberia.

2. *Resolved*, That the union of Liberia and Sierra Leone, under the same independent republican government, is an event much to be desired by the

Report on Accounts.

friends of the African race; and one which we may hope to see consummated, through the generosity of Great Britain, eventually.

3. *Resolved*. That the propriety and practicability of the establishment of colonial settlements on the slave coast, and in the adjacent kingdom of Yoruba, is a subject worthy of the consideration of this Society, and of the friends of African colonization.

At 12 o'clock the Board adjourned until after the meeting of the Society.

At 2 o'clock the Board resumed its session.

The Committee on Accounts made the following report, which was accepted, and the resolution adopted:

The Committee on Accounts respectfully report, that they have examined the accounts of the Financial Secretary, have compared the different entries with the vouchers, and find them all correct. The balance in the hands of the Financial Secretary, exclusive of bonds and notes, is \$412 77. It may be proper to add, that the Secretary has credited himself with \$6,000 paid by him for two bonds of the corporation of the City of Alexandria, bearing interest, which bonds remain in his hands, as part of the available funds of the Society, and he has also credited himself with \$10,000, paid for the note of Messrs. Corse Brothers for that amount, which will become due on the 26th and 29th February, proximo, which sum is also a part of the available funds of the Society. Both said sums having been paid out by the Secretary under an order of the Executive Committee, are proper items of credit; and your Committee advert to them to prevent any misapprehension as to the funds of the Society. The Secretary has also four bonds of \$1,000 each of the State of Virginia, with coupons, which are credited in the same way. The Committee take great pleasure in bearing their testimony to the care and ability with which the Financial Secretary has hitherto discharged his arduous and responsible duties; at the same time they would suggest the expediency of a change in the mode of keeping his bank account, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter the Financial Secretary be instructed to deposit the funds belonging to the Society, in such bank or banks as may be approved by the Executive Committee, and that all such funds be deposited by him, in his name, as Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

In the course of the examination of the accounts, the Committee observed that there appeared to be no fixed times for the payment of the salaries of the several officers of the Society; and they therefore recommend, in regard to this matter, the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter the salaries shall be paid quarterly, and at the end of each quarter.

It is proper perhaps to add, that the comparing the vouchers with the items of the Secretary's accounts, was made by Messrs. Stoddard and Orcutt—the chairman of the Committee not being able to meet with the Committee during the whole of the time they were in session.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the resolutions adopted:

From an examination of the minutes of the Board of Directors for some years past, it does not appear that any specific duties have been performed by the Committee on Finance, and in one instance only, that any report or resolution has been presented by them. The impression seems to have obtained, that the Committee on Accounts superseded their action, and left no business for them. It is, however, respectfully submitted, that an important department of the Society's affairs devolves on the Committee on Finance, as the finances are a very essential element of its usefulness and prosperity, and that, therefore, some specific service should be expected from that Committee. This Committee entertaining these views, it is recommended that hereafter, they should deem it their duty to examine minutely into the financial condition of the Society, present and prospective, embracing a specific examination of the character and safety of all investments of the Society's funds, as exhibited by the accounts of the Financial Secretary, and to report the result of such examination; and

Report on Emigration.

that it be the further duty of the Committee on Finance to recommend such plans and measures as they may consider calculated to increase the interest of our national and State governments, and the benevolent and Christian community, in our Society, and thus to augment its resources and operations.

In view of the foregoing suggestions, the following resolutions are respectfully submitted:

Resolved, That, hereafter, it be the duty of the Committee on Finance, to examine minutely into the financial condition of the Society, present and prospective, embracing a specific examination of the character and safety of all investments of the Society's funds, as exhibited by the accounts of the Financial Secretary, and to report the result of such examination.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance recommend such measures to be adopted by this Society, as they may consider calculated to increase the interest of our national and State governments, and the benevolent and Christian community, in our Society, and to augment its resources and operations.

Resolved, That the indications of more general knowledge, and more favorable appreciation of the true character and moral magnitude of our Society's designs, by our patriotic and philanthropic fellow-citizens, as manifested by the action of several of our State Legislatures, and the large donations and bequests of benevolent individuals, should prompt the officers and agents of the Society, and its advocates throughout the land, to diffuse full information of the humane designs, and successful operations of the American Colonization Society, to the end that liberal appropriations, donations, and bequests, may be encouraged from all portions of our country, as upon these resources this Society must rely for the vigorous and effective prosecution of its comprehensive objects.

JOHN R. JACKSON, *Chairman*.

JAS. B. TAYLOR.

The Committee on Emigration reported, and their report was accepted, and their resolutions adopted:

The Committee on Emigration beg leave most respectfully to report:

In regard to the business of the present year, they would recommend that all emigrants making applications for passage, to the extent of the capacity of the ship for two voyages, should be received and sent out, and that there should be no abatement of efforts on the part of the agents of the Society to promote emigration: In regard to the resolution submitted to the Board, they would most cordially express their approval of that part relating to the settlement of emigrants at Careysburg, not only by the November expedition, but by every expedition, until that settlement shall have received such increase of numbers as to guarantee its permanency and self-support and protection. But the Committee would not be disposed at this time to recommend any change in the long practised system of settling emigrants, so materially increasing its expense, as is that proposed in the resolution. They can see no objection, however, to the special appropriation of funds by associations or individuals, to the erection of dwellings, or the improvement of lots, and that expenditures for such purposes should be made through the agency of the Society. The Committee would, therefore, recommend the following as a substitute for the resolution submitted to them:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to make arrangements to have settled at Careysburgh, all emigrants by the several expeditions excepting such as may for special reasons be destined to other settlements in Liberia; that the lands to be appropriated to them be surveyed in advance, and ready for allotment as soon as practicable after their arrival, and that any funds specially appropriated for the erection of dwellings, or clearing and cultivating lands for any parties, individuals, or associations, shall be devoted to the purposes intended, under the direction of the local agent of the Society.

Resolved, That in case any emigrants are settled in their own houses built without cost or charge to the Society, they shall receive from the agents of the Society the regular weekly rations to which they are entitled, if they shall desire it.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES HALL, *Chairman*.

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

Report on Collegiate Education.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The Committee on Collegiate Education in Liberia submitted the following report and resolution, which were adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution on the residue of the Ross estate, and the general subject of collegiate education in Liberia, respectfully report as follows:

The Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia were incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850, and are authorized by their charter, to hold real and personal estate to the value of \$100,000, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia. In the absence of the official documents, the exact amount of funds collected by this corporation cannot now be stated, but it is understood to be about \$30,000.

Our late lamented associate, Anson G. Phelps, of New York, in his will, bequeathed to his executors the sum of \$50,000, to be applied at their discretion to the promotion of the same object, in case the enterprise of these trustees should proceed, and the whole sum of \$100,000 be raised in this country for that purpose.

The New York Colonization Society has in trust for education in Liberia, funds to the amount of about \$52,000, with the confident assurance of some additional thousands. The whole or any part of this is applicable at the discretion of that Society to this object. If the whole is so applied, the amount already secured exceeds \$80,000, not including the bequest of Mr. Phelps.

At the suggestion of the Trustees of Donations, an act was passed by the Legislature of Liberia, approved December 24, 1851, establishing Liberia college, and incorporating its Board of Trustees in Liberia; but conferring on the Trustees of Donations in America, the right to appoint all officers of instruction and government, until such time as the Trustees of the college shall see fit to assume the entire responsibility of the management and support of that institution. Thus empowered, the Trustees of Donations have appointed the Hon. J. J. Roberts, President of said college, and he has accepted that office.

The act of the Legislature of Liberia incorporating the college, granted to its Trustees one hundred acres of land at Clay Ashland, which was supposed to be an eligible site for the college.

The Trustees of Donations have purchased and sent out the materials for college buildings, expecting that they would be erected on the land granted by the Legislature. But on careful examination by the Trustees of the college, that site was pronounced unsafe in respect to health. Attempts were made to procure other desirable locations in that vicinity, but owing to private claims on the lands desired, they were unsuccessful. It was finally decided to erect the building on Cape Mesurado, about a mile from the city of Monrovia, on the southwestern slope of the promontory, fronting the ocean. This location is believed to be more salubrious than any that could be obtained on the St. Paul's river, and has other advantages of some importance. It is understood that the work of erection is now in progress, and that the walls and roof will be completed during the present dry season. As is the case everywhere in locating colleges, academies, churches, and all analogous institutions, there has been some difference of opinion respecting the location of this college, growing out of differing views and habits of thought and local interests and influences. It is not important, if indeed it is practicable, for us to settle the merits of the several opinions on this point. Probably the growth of the country will, at no very distant day, bring to light some location so much better than any yet known, as to induce its removal.

The Trustees of Donations have made some progress in securing such officers of the institution as may be necessary, in the early stages of the college. For various reasons, it would be improper to mention names at present; but it is understood that sufficient teachers will be ready whenever the buildings are completed.

At least two of the missions in Liberia have High schools, which it was once thought might grow into colleges. But it is now understood by them, that there can, for many years, be but one successful college in Liberia, and

 Officers.

they are making their calculations accordingly. These schools may furnish some students fitted for college; though we are not informed whether they will take that course.

This enterprise was undertaken with the express approbation of this Society, and in the judgment of the Committee, still deserves its approbation and support, and should be commended to the favorable consideration of all the friends of Liberia. As it appears, however, that there will be no residue of the Ross estate, after satisfying other claims, no action in respect to such residue seems advisable. The Committee, therefore, only recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board cherish a deep interest in the success of the Liberia College, and that it hopes the friends of the American Colonization Society will aid in securing the one hundred thousand dollars required in order to render the \$50,000 left by the will of the late Mr. Phelps available to the said college.

The Committee to nominate officers reported, recommending the following, viz:

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, for *Corresponding Secretary*.

Rev. WM. McLAIN, for *Financial Secretary and Treasurer*.

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT for *Traveling Secretary*.

Dr. HARVEY LINDSLEY, JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., A. O. DAYTON, Esq., WM. GUNTON, Esq., W. W. SEATON, Esq., Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, and Judge WM. MERRICK, for members of the Executive Committee.

The Committee further recommended that no appointment of Recording Secretary be made at this meeting, but that the Executive Committee be authorized to employ some suitable person to perform the duties of bookkeeper for the ensuing year, at a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars.

The report was adopted, and the officers nominated elected.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies being called upon, presented no report.

The Corresponding Secretary read a resolution which he had prepared, in regard to planting an interior settlement on the New Jersey Tract, whereupon,

The Rev. Dr. Pinney offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the New Jersey Colonization Society be informed that it is the purpose of this Board, if the Government of Liberia consent, to plant a settlement on the New Jersey Tract, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to adopt preliminary measures for this purpose immediately.

Resolved, That in order to secure the settlement of twenty pioneer families on the New Jersey purchase, the State Society of New Jersey be invited to appropriate five thousand dollars for opening roads, building houses, and other needful expenses in forming the settlement.

Resolved, That respectable families who contemplate emigrating from Illinois, as stated by the Rev. Robert S. Finley, be invited, if the settlement can be made, to become pioneers, with the pledge that each family shall have a small house and farm of land given them.

Resolved, That houses shall be prepared for as many respectable families, not less than twenty, as will pledge themselves by the first of May, to emigrate in the expedition of November next.

On motion of Rev. J. Tracy, it was—

Resolved, That henceforth the financial year shall close with the calendar year, or last day of December, annually.

The Committee on Agencies reported verbally, that no materials for a report had been placed in their hands. The report was accepted.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gurley, it was—

Resolved, That the several State Societies be invited to consider by what means, and to what definite extent, they may, during this year, contribute to the funds of this Society, and to communicate the result of their deliberations to the Executive Committee, and also that they be desired to consider whether they can, with prospects of success, apply to their respective State Legislatures for aid to the cause of African Colonization.

Report on the M. C. Stevens.

On motion of Rev. P. Slaughter, it was—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to contribute a sum not exceeding \$600, to the salary of an agent, for the special purpose of procuring free colored emigrants in Virginia, and getting them ready for embarkation.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney, from the Committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the packet-ship M. C. Stevens, made the following report:

That with the vessel and its management for the past year, the Society has reason to be gratified. We doubt not that had the generous donor, the late Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot county, Maryland, to whose liberality we are indebted for it, survived to meet with us, his highest anticipations would have been satisfied. In speed, comfort, and safety, the Stevens has proved herself eminently superior for the desired service. The Committee have read with pleasure the lucid and full report of Dr. James Hall, as to the results of the two first voyages of the packet, showing that, under very unfavorable circumstances for securing general freight, allowing a fair credit for passage of emigrants on terms as low as could have been obtained by charter of even inferior vessels, there is left a balance to her credit in round numbers of \$6,000. The total outlay for two voyages, \$ 5,836 03, and her earnings, \$21,965 38. In thus uniting a fair income over expenses, with the very superior comfort and security of passengers on the voyage, the packet vindicates the wisdom of those by whose exertions and beneficence she was secured.

On the subject of compensation of the agent to whom the care and business of the packet has been confided, the Committee have deemed it just and proper to allow for the year past, \$1,000, in accordance with Dr. Hall's liberal proposition, and at the same time state, that this sum is not, in our opinion, an equivalent for the various correspondence and multifarious duties performed.

They recommend that the agency of Dr. Hall be continued, and that, as a matter of economy and gain to the Society, he be compensated as proposed in his own report, by privilege of free of charge one thousand barrels of freight, if the vessel can receive it. Or should the Society's business be so large as to forbid this privilege entirely, or in part, then to the same extent in proportion, the compensation be made at the rate of \$1,000 per annum.

On the topic of insurance, the Committee feel some doubt in assuming the responsibility of recommending a change. By an almost unanimous decision at the last meeting of the Directors, full insurance was insisted upon. In view of the excellent qualities of the Stevens, of the peculiarly favorable season of the year, when her voyages are commenced, of the safety of the Liberian coast in general from dangers to the crew or vessel, and from the difficulty of obtaining a general average for partial loss on so large a sum as \$40,000, the Committee will venture to propose a change, as follows: That insurance be obtained on one-half her value, say \$20,000, and that, for the other half, the Society become her underwriter, and the sum so saved be invested as a sinking fund for renewal when the vessel is lost or worn out. On the only remaining topic embraced in the resolution referred to them, the Committee would suggest that the accounts of the Stevens should in the account of the Treasurer, and in our ledger, embrace her whole earnings and expenditures, and would further suggest, that an account be opened with her in the books on this basis, and be continued so as at all times to show the entire credits and debits of her business; that in all cases, including the Treasurer's Report for the past year, the earnings of the packet for emigrants and Society's freight be credited, and the sum be debited to emigrant or some other appropriate account.

J. B. PINNEY, *Chairman*.

J. P. JACKSON.

This report was accepted and adopted.

On motion the Annual Report was referred to the Executive Committee for publication. The minutes were read and approved. The Board then adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at noon.

ELISHA WHITTLESLEY, *Chairman*.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary*.

JOHN ORRITT, *Assistant Secretary*.

Dr.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

Cr.

From 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858.

| RECEIVED FROM— | | PAYMENTS FOR— | |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| Cash in hand 1st Jan., 1857, - - - - | 1,993 62 | Expenses of Emigrants, - - - - | 15,435 45 |
| Legacies, - - - - - | 12,627 35 | Expenses of the Interior Settlement at Careysburg, - - - - | 9,454 22 |
| Donations, - - - - - | 60,060 99 | Expenses of Ship M. C. Stevens, - - - - | 15,440 43 |
| Kentucky Colonization Society, for two Receptacles to be built in their settlement, - - | 700 00 | Salaries of agents and physicians in Liberia, - - | 3,782 52 |
| Interest on bonds and stock, - - - - | 1,058 37 | “ teachers in Receptacles, - - - - | 397 80 |
| For expenses of emigrants, - - - - | 9,935 00 | Paper and printing Repository and Annual Report, - - | 2,488 87 |
| Freight and passage in the M. C. Stevens, - - | 8,304 46 | Salaries of officers, rent, and postage, - - - - | 6,698 60 |
| Subscribers to the African Repository, - - | 558 51 | Debts owed at the beginning of the year, - - - - | 10 816 80 |
| Interest on the Graham fund, - - - - | 540 00 | Invested temporarily in bonds and stocks, - - - - | 19,943 66 |
| Miscellaneous sources, - - - - - | 1,606 54 | Invested for the Graham fund, according to his will, - - - - - | 5,000 00 |
| | 97,384 84 | Contingent expenses, - - - - - | 298 10 |
| | | Three Cottage Receptacles at Sinou, - - - - | 1,111 23 |
| | | Expenses of agents in collecting funds, - - - - | 6,104 39 |
| | | | 96,972 07 |
| | | Balance in the Treasury, - - - - | 412 77 |
| | | | 97,384 84 |

The following certificates of stock, and bonds, are held by this Society at present, as will appear by reference to the Stock Book, viz:— Ten preferred bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for \$1,000 each; also, certificate of said Company for \$1,200, being amount of accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1852, to Jan. 1, 1854; also, certificate for one share of the Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad Company, from which the Society receives seven per centum dividend annually; also, twelve coupon bonds of the Corporation of Alexandria, Va., for \$1,000 each, which have been purchased with the \$10,000 Graham Legacy, and which are held in trust, for educational purposes in Liberia, according to the provisions of the will of the late Augustus Graham; also, four coupon bonds of the State of Virginia for \$1,000 each; also, two bonds of the Corporation of Alexandria for \$3,000 each, and one bond of Messrs. Corse Brothers, for \$10,000, with ample collateral security.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

"ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."

LIFE DIRECTORS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Hon. THOS. W. WILLIAMS, Conn., | SOLOMON STURGES, Esq., Ohio, |
| THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq., R. I., | CHARLES McMICKEN, Esq., " |
| Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., Conn., | HENRY STODDARD, Esq., " |
| Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D., Mass., | Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., N. J., |
| FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Esq., Miss., | WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Esq., La., |
| Gen. JOHN H. COCKE, Virginia, | JAMES HALL, M. D., Md., |
| Rev. J. B. PINNEY, New York, | Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, N. Y., |
| Rev. W. McLAIN, D. C., | ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq., R. I., |
| HERMAN CAMP, Esq., New York, | Hon. ALBERT FEARING, Mass., |
| STEPHEN DUNCAN, M. D., Miss., | Rev. R. S. FINLEY, N. J., |
| JOHN MURDOCK, Esq., " | Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, Mass., |
| JAMES RAILEY, Esq., " | Rev. R. R. GURLEY, D. C., |
| DAVID HUNT, Esq., " | Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE, N. H., |
| CHARLES BREWER, Esq., Pa., | GEORGE LAW, Esq., N. Y., |
| NICHOLAS MILLS, Esq., Va., | Hon. EDWARD COLES, Pa., |
| J. KNICKERBACKER, Esq., N. Y., | JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., Pa. |
| JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., N. Y., | |

Delegates appointed by State Auxiliary Societies for 1858.

MAINE.—Hon. Robert P. Dunlap.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Rev. Joseph Tracy.

CONNECTICUT.—Hon. L. F. S. Foster, Hon. Samuel Ingham, Hon. Samuel Arnold, 2d, Hon. W. D. Bishop, Eli Whitney, Esq., George W. Shelton, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt.

NEW YORK.—Hon. Erastus Brooks, A. G. Phelps, Esq., Smith Bloomfield, Esq., Rev. Henry Connelly.

NEW JERSEY.—John P. Jackson, Esq.

OHIO.—Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Hon. J. W. Allen, Rev. John Seys.

VIRGINIA.—Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Rev. T. J. Bowen, Rev. J. C. Granberry.

OFFICERS.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

REV. R. R. GURLEY, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

REV. WM. McLAIN, FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

REV. JOHN ORCUTT, TRAVELING SECRETARY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,

A. O. DAYTON, Esq.,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

W. W. SEATON, Esq.,

REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON,

JUDGE WM. MERRICK.

FOR LIBERIA.

Our Ship, the **MARY CAROLINE STEVENS**, sails regularly from Baltimore and Norfolk on the 1st of May and 1st of November. Application for freight or cabin passage should be made to **Dr. JAMES HALL**, Colonization Office, Baltimore; for steerage passage, immediately to *this office*. The Ship will touch at all the ports in Liberia.

Fare: Cabin, \$100; Steerage, \$35. Freight, \$1.50 a barrel, 30 cents a cubic foot, \$10 a ton. Palm oil, 5 cents a gallon on the entire capacity of the casks. No single package will be taken for less than \$1.

All freight will be received and delivered alongside the ship, or landed at the risk and expense of the shipper or consignee. Passage and freight to be paid in advance. Five per cent. *primage* will be charged on all freight which is not paid in advance.

~~63~~ All persons sending parcels and packages by Express or otherwise to Baltimore, to be forwarded in the ship, must pay the expenses on the same, including drayage to the ship in Baltimore. No freight will be received at Norfolk.—The ship will only touch there for emigrants and their baggage and other belongings.

All letters sent to the care of this office will be duly forwarded in the ship.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

is issued regularly on the 1st of every month, at \$1 per annum, payable in advance.

Subscribers who may not be visited by any of our regular agents, will please remit to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, the amount of their subscription, in any kind of funds which may be most convenient to them; which will be acknowledged by mail, free of postage, and also in the succeeding number of the Repository.